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HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. V.—NO. 20.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 228.

The Holland City News.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT
HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.
OFFICE: VAN LANDEGEND'S BLOCK.
O. J. DOESBURG, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$2.00 per year in advance.

JOB PRINTING PROMPTLY AND NEATLY DONE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of ten lines, (nonpareil,) 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y.
1 Square	3 50	5 00	8 00
2 "	5 00	8 00	10 00
3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
5 "	17 00	25 00	40 00
6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.

Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.

Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge.

An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signify that no paper will be continued after date.

All advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Rail Roads.

Chicago & Michigan Lake Shore R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, April 23, 1875.

Trains.	Leave Holland.	Arrive at Holland.
Grand Rapids.	5.25 a. m.	10.05 a. m.
" "	10.35 " "	12.10 p. m.
" "	3.30 p. m.	6.35 " "
" "	8.35 " "	* 9.15 p. m.
Muskegon, Pentwater & Big Rapids.	5.30 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
" "	1.40 p. m.	10.25 " "
" "	6.40 " "	* 8.30 " "

* Daily except Saturday

† Mixed trains.

All other trains daily except Sundays.
All trains on this road, will be run by Chicago time, which is 30 minutes later than Columbus time.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R.

Taken Effect, Sunday, Nov. 21, 1875.

FROM GRND RAPIDS		TO GRND RAPIDS	
Express.	Mail.	Express.	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 15	7 30	Grand Rapids.	10 10
4 32	7 44	Grandville.*	7 10
4 45	8 20	Allegan.	9 55
6 11	9 41	Otsego.	8 45
6 19	9 19	Plainwell.	8 16
6 35	9 85	Cooper.	8 07
6 50	9 50	Kalamazoo.	7 35
			4 40
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
8 30	11 30	White Pigeon.	5 50
			3 00
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
6 00	6 30	Chicago.	10 40
			10 55
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
9 40	5 00	Toledo.	11 55
			8 30
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
7 05	9 30	Cleveland.	7 40
			8 40
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
1 15	4 05	Buffalo.	12 10
			7 55

Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

THE EAST.

THE Albany and Schenectady railroad depot, Mrs. LARVEY MCCARTY and four children were badly burned by a kerosene-lamp explosion at Ogdensburg, N. Y., last week. The mother and one daughter have died, and the other two children are in a precarious condition.

THE WEST.

The new directory of Chicago for 1876 shows a total of 159,339 names, an increase of 7,192 over 1875, and a gain in population of 25,172, according to the usual rate of computation. This gives a population of 540,000, in round numbers. William Allen, the brute who murdered his wife, his step-daughter, and a Mrs. Benton, at Cleveland, Ohio, was hung in that city last week. Seven prisoners broke out of the penitentiary at Salt Lake, Utah, last week, after capturing the guard, securing all their guns, pistols, and ammunition, along with three horses, and escaped. Harrison Carter, acting as cook in the penitentiary, was fatally shot.

CHICAGO elevators, as per official returns, contain 1,299,371 bushels of wheat; 1,428,138 bushels of corn; 315,057 bushels of oats; 53,223 bushels of rye; and 819,688 bushels of barley, making a grand total of 3,415,477 bushels, against 5,780,263 bushels at this period last year. A San Francisco dispatch announces the destruction by fire of the Bay City Sugar Refinery. Total loss, \$350,000.

A new pest, in the shape of a small black fly, has made its appearance in Southern Minnesota, and is giving the farmers much uneasiness. It has gone to work vigorously on the wheat, attacking the roots and base of the stalk. When first attacked the wheat turns yellow, and soon withers up and dies. The recent rains have, to some extent, interfered with the operations of the insect; but it is feared this relief will not prove permanent.

DISCOURAGING reports reach us regarding the ravages of the chinch bug and the Hessian fly in the wheat fields of Northwestern Illinois, Western Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota.

The distillers who had been convicted of and pleaded guilty to frauds against the Government were sentenced at Chicago last week. A. C. Hising received two years in the county jail, and \$5,000 fine; George T. Burroughs, one year and \$3,000; O. B. Dickinson and Jonathan Abel, each three months in jail and \$1,000 fine; Simon Powell, six months and \$3,000; "Buffalo" Miller, the same; H. J. Pahlman, D. G. Rush, Philo P. Hutchins and David Cochran, each three months in jail and \$1,000 fine; William Cooper, three months and \$200. The 40th anniversary of the Battle of Murten, which gave to Switzerland her independence, was celebrated with enthusiasm by the Swiss and German population of Chicago, on Sunday last.

THE SOUTH.

EX-SECRETARY BRISTOW arrived at his home in Louisville one day last week, and in the evening an immense crowd of his friends and neighbors called on him informally and gave him a hearty welcome to his old Kentucky home. The reception was participated in by men of all parties.

WASHINGTON.

The action of the Senate in the impeachment case of Gen. Belknap indicates pretty clearly that the adjournment of Congress is yet far in the future, the contingency being that the session, with a short recess, may last all summer. The Senate has decided to go on with the trial on the 6th of July, and that it would be illegal to proceed during the recess of Congress. In other words, it decides that it cannot proceed except in the presence of the House. The proposition to postpone the trial until next fall was voted down by a very large majority; and, as the House cannot adjourn without the consent of the Senate, both branches of Congress will be held at the National Capital until the tedious trial is brought to an end.

TREASURER New has written a letter to the President asking to be relieved from official duties on the 14th of July. The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: James A. Williamson, Iowa, Commissioner of the General Land Office; W. L. Wilson, of Minnesota, Surveyor General of Minnesota.

The manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Philadelphia was before the Judiciary Committee the other day, and produced, under protest, the original dispatch sent to Caldwell, in London, telling him to telegraph to the committee an exculpation of Mr. Blaine. The dispatch was without a signature, and the gentleman who brought it to the office and paid the charges, \$67.72, in reply to the request of one of the clerks to leave his address, said it was not necessary, and smilingly left the name of "John Smith." Col. Tom Scott was examined, and denied the authorship of the telegram.

The House of Representatives has passed bills for two much-needed improvements in Washington—a new pavement for Pennsylvania avenue, and a new government for the district. Hon. Lot M. Morrill, of Maine, has been appointed by the President Secretary of the Treasury, vice Bristow, resigned.

An order has been issued to the Secretary of War relieving Gen. Schofield from the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, and assigning him to the command of the West Point Military Academy, relieving Col. Ruger. Gen. McDowell will take command of the Military Division of the Pacific. The Division of the South will be discontinued. The Department of the South will be under the command of Col. Ruger.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has served some twenty-five subpoenas on persons in Washington to appear as witnesses for the defense of Gen. Belknap. Among the number are Mr. Riggs, the banker, several army officers, and a number of private citizens, who will be asked by Belknap's counsel to testify in his favor. The subpoenas for persons at a distance from Washington have not been served, and most of them probably will not be served until after the trial begins.

The President has nominated Henry P. McCormick United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and C. Waters for United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas.

The President issued the following proclamation on the 26th ult.:

The Centennial anniversary of the day on which the people of the United States declared their right to a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth seems to demand an exceptional observance. The founders of the Government at its birth, and in its feebleness invoked the blessings and protection of a Divine Providence; and the thirteen colonies and 3,000,000 of people have expanded to a nation of strength and numbers commanding a position which then was asserted, and for which fervent prayers were then offered. It seems fitting

that on the occurrence of the one-hundredth anniversary of our existence as a nation a grateful acknowledgment be made to Almighty God for the protection and bounties which He has vouchsafed to our beloved country. I therefore invite the good people of the United States on the approaching 4th day of July, in addition to the usual observances with which they are accustomed to greet the return of the day, further in such manner and at such time as in their respective localities religious associations may find it most convenient, to mark its recurrence by some public religious and devout thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which have been bestowed upon us as a nation during the century of our existence, and humbly to invoke a continuance of His favor, and of His protection.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 26th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1876, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundredth.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

GENERAL.

SEBASTIAN-GENERAL Barnes has thoroughly examined Mr. Blaine's case, and finds him suffering from extreme nervous exhaustion and from severe malarial poisoning. These features of his case are complicated somewhat with threatened organic troubles, and Gen. Barnes prescribes absolute rest for several weeks as the indispensable condition of averting very serious consequences, and he orders that rest be taken in some invigorating air on the sea-shore or mountains. Speaker Kerr has gone to the Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.

The mystery about the famous "Favo" telegram to Caldwell, in London, dictating the Blaine exculpatory dispatch that was cabled to the Judiciary Committee, is at last partially cleared up. A young man named Reed, a former clerk of Caldwell, acknowledges the authorship. He does not know, however, how Mr. Blaine learned that the Judiciary Committee had received the dispatch.

EDWARD PIERREPONT, the new Minister to England, sailed from New York for his post last week.

POLITICAL.

The New Hampshire Legislature has elected E. H. Rollins (Rep.) United States Senator in the place of Mr. Cragin.

The Republicans of Maine, at the State Convention last week, nominated Gov. Connor for re-election to the gubernatorial chair, and adopted a resolution strongly endorsing Mr. Blaine, and recommending him as the successor of Mr. Morrill in the United States Senate.

Mr. President has nominated William J. Hoppin, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation at London; James Day, of New Jersey, Second Secretary; George F. Fisher, United States Attorney for Delaware.

FOREIGN.

The London papers sharply criticize the policy of the British Government in releasing the Louisville forger, Brent. A Cairo dispatch says that accounts of alleged defeats of the Egyptians by the Abyssinians are officially contradicted. The war terminated on the 9th of March last, and no fighting has occurred since.

The great plague continues its ravages in Asiatic Turkey. During the month of May there were 1,122 deaths from this cause in the city of Bagdad. There are also reports of cholera in that region. The mother of the late Sultan of Turkey is accused in some quarters of being at the bottom of the late assassination of the Government officials in that country. She is said to have instigated Hassan, the assassin, to perform the bloody deed, and to have aided him by spying out the movements of the War Minister, whose life was plotted against and destroyed.

The news from Turkey again causes fears that war will break out between Serbia and Turkey. Southern Hungary is furnishing soldiers for the Serbian army. The English press and Parliament are sorely worried about the extradition treaty.

SEVENTEEN persons were killed and thirty-seven injured by a railway accident between Saragossa and Barcelona, Spain, a few days ago.

The news from Mexico indicates clearly the approaching defeat of the revolutionary experiment of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, and the triumph of order and of President Lerdo de Tejada in the election which will be held on the 10th of July next. A Berlin dispatch to the London Times says the St. Petersburg Golas, a Ministerial organ, threatens that Russia will set all Europe in a blaze to prevent the subjection of kindred tribes in the coming strife. The Durham (England) colliers, by a vote of 20,000 to 16,000, have accepted an arbitration in the question of wages. Foreign advices report that the Powers are exerting some pressure to check the hostile movements of Serbia. London dispatches assert the existence of a serious disagreement in the Cabinet on the Eastern question. Lord Derby is reported to be dissatisfied with Disraeli's policy, and is supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, June 20.—Senate.—In response to a resolution adopted by the Senate some time ago, the Secretary sent in a list of the defaulters to the Government for the past forty years, together with the amount of the defaultations. The Finance Committee reported favorably on the House joint resolution authorizing the issue of \$10,000,000 in silver coin in exchange for legal-tender notes. Wright reported back from the Judiciary Committee the House bill to repeal the Bankruptcy law, and recommended that it be postponed until the first day of the next session, so ordered. The Senate devoted nearly all the afternoon and the evening session to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill.

House.—The Committee on the Freedmen's Bank reported resolutions recommending the indictment of Gen. O. O. Howard, Henry D. Cooke and other managers of the institution. The bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers was passed. Under its provisions all enlisted men, soldiers, sailors, and marines, are to be allowed \$3.33 1/3 per month for the period of service between the 12th of April 1861 and the 31st of May 1865, deducting all bounties previously paid under United States or State laws. The bill is not to apply to substitutes, or men who were discharged on their own application for other cause than disability incurred in the service, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to re-enlistment or to accept promotion, or to persons discharged on the ground of minority. The bill relating to land patents was passed. It provides that all patents for lands which have been or may be issued shall in all actions to recover the title or possession of land have the same effect as if issued to the party entitled thereto at the time such party was or may be authorized to make any proof of a right to such patent. A bill in relation to judgment liens was passed. Bills were also passed to prevent the sale and use of adulterated and explosive illuminating oils, and authorizing the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi river, from some point in Buffalo county, Wis., to some point in Winona county, Minn. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill (the last general appropriation bill). Ordered printed. The bill appropriates \$14,587,804, against \$26,644,350 in the corresponding bill last year, a reduction of \$12,056,546. Biddle introduced a bill to repeal the ten per cent. tax on notes of State banks.

WEDNESDAY, June 21.—Senate.—Allison, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the House bill to transfer the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs from the Interior to the War Department, and recommended that it be postponed until the first Thursday after the first Monday in December next. Ingalls asked that it be laid on the table for the present. So ordered. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed by the Senate, after striking out the clause transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Morton offered a

resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire what laws there are to protect the inviolability of private dispatches, and what legislation is necessary to protect the same from seizure by unauthorized and irresponsible persons, to report by bill or otherwise. The Senate, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of Lot M. Morrill as Secretary of the Treasury. The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$10,000,000 in silver coin in exchange for legal-tenders, was passed. An amendment was added providing that the trade-dollar be not hereafter a legal tender.

House.—The House devoted the entire day to the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

THURSDAY, June 22.—Senate.—The Naval Appropriation bill was passed. The increase made by the Senate over the House bill is \$3,685,000, a decrease from the bill of last year of \$696,000. An amendment was adopted intended to prohibit the employment of large forces of laborers in the navy yards for political purposes, by forbidding any increase of the working force just before Presidential or Congressional elections except when the Secretary shall publicly make certificate that the needs of the service demand such increase.

House.—The House devoted the entire day, and a long night session, to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. An amendment was adopted, repealing the law providing for the registration of voters in large cities in national elections.

FRIDAY, June 23.—Senate.—The Senate discussed throughout the day, and passed, the bill to amend the Enforcement act. The object of the present bill is to cure the defects in the original act pointed out by the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the Grant parish (La.) and Kentucky cases.

House.—The House devoted the entire day, as well as evening session, to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

SATURDAY, June 24.—Senate.—Allison, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House bill making appropriation for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. The bill, as reported, strikes out all the new legislation relating to salaries incorporated in the House bill, and makes the appropriation for the present force of the army, 25,000 men, instead of the reductions of the House bill. After the transaction of some business of an unimportant nature, the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House.—The House was in session nearly the whole of Friday night, discussing the amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill. The members assembled at noon to-day, and in the absence of the Speaker pro tem, (Cor.) elected Sayler temporary Speaker, and immediately after adjourned.

MONDAY, June 26.—Senate.—Logan, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House bill to equalize bounties of soldiers in the late war for the Union. The bill is amended by striking out from the list of beneficiaries all sailors and marines, slaves and Indians, and also by omitting the requirement that bounties received under a State law shall be deducted from the total of \$8.72 for each month of service provided by the bill. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, as amended by the Senate committee. It strikes out the first eight sections of the House bill, reducing and reorganizing the army, and most of the other amendments are supplementary to this. The bill increases the appropriation about \$3,000,000 over the House bill, and follows quite closely the revised estimates of Secretary Taft. It is \$1,000,000 less than the bill of last year.

House.—The House passed the bill authorizing the construction of a pontoon-bridge across the Mississippi from LaCrosse to Houston county, Minn. Kasson introduced a joint resolution providing that, when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, the 1st of July, it shall be to meet on Tuesday, July 4, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, there to consider a joint resolution commemorative of the Centennial anniversary of American independence. Neal introduced a bill to repeal the Resumption act, and called for the previous question. The House refused to second the call by a vote of 77 to 100. An effort was made to pass the President's resolution continuing the current appropriations in the next fiscal year, but the motion was defeated—55 to 112. The bill for the relief of Edward O'M. Condon was passed.

EXTRADITION.

The President Officially Announces the Abrogation of the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain.

President Grant last week sent to Congress a message respecting the extradition treaty with Great Britain. After stating at length the provisions of the treaty, and criticizing the action taken by the British Government in the Winslow and Brent cases, the President says: It is with extreme regret that I am now called upon to announce to you that Her Majesty's Government has finally released both of these fugitives, Winslow and Brent, and set them at liberty, thus omitting to comply with the provisions and requirements of the treaty under which extradition of fugitive criminals is made between the two Governments. The position thus taken by the British Government, if adhered to, cannot but be regarded as the abrogation and annulment of the article of the treaty on extradition. Under these circumstances, it will not, in my judgment, comport with the dignity or self-respect of this Government to make demands upon that Government for the surrender of fugitive criminals, nor to entertain any requisition of that character from that Government under the treaty. It will be a cause of deep regret if a treaty which has been thus beneficial in its practical operations, which has worked so well and so efficiently, and which, notwithstanding the exciting and, at the same time, violent and political disturbances of which both countries have been the scene during its existence, has given rise to no complaints on the part of either Government against either its spirit or its provisions, should be abruptly terminated. It has tended to the protection of society, and to the general interests of both countries. Its violation or annulment would be a retrograde step in international intercourse. I have been anxious, and have made efforts to enlarge its scope, and to make a new treaty which would be a still more efficient agent for the punishment and prevention of crime; at the same time I have felt my duty to decline to entertain a proposition made by Great Britain, pending its refusal to execute the existing treaty, to amend it by practically conceding by treaty the identical conditions which that Government demands under its act of Parliament.

In addition to the impossibility of the United States entering upon negotiations under the menace of an intended violation or a refusal to execute the terms of an existing treaty, I deemed it inadvisable to treat of only the one amendment proposed by Great Britain, while the United States desires an enlargement of the list of crimes for which extradition may be asked, and other improvements which experience has shown might be embodied in a new treaty.

It is for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether the article of the treaty relating to extradition is to be any longer regarded as obligatory on the Government of the United States, or as forming part of the supreme law of the land. Should the attitude of the British Government remain unchanged, I shall not, without the expression of the wish of Congress that I should do so, take any action, either in making or granting requisitions for the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

SAN FRANCISCO has a matrimonial bureau with separate departments for gentlemen and ladies. The photographs of lady clients are hung up in the gentlemen's department, and vice versa. The fee for one month's effort on the part of the bureau is \$5, and if the effort is unsuccessful the money is refunded.

THE NEW WORLD'S FAIR.

The Argentine Republic—Free America—The Originator of the Centennial Idea—Exhibitors Advertising—The Tunisians—Miscellany.

(By Our Own Correspondent.)

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The interest taken by this progressive South American republic in our exhibition justifies me in giving a synopsis of the condition of the Republic. The Argentine Republic sends us specimens of silver, a large collection of minerals, ores, crystal rock, gypsum, cements, artificial marble, lead, mineral waters; also, wool and hides, and the products, salt, beef, and tallow. Few of our people take notice of the condition of our sister republic, hence a brief note of this interesting country may be instructive.

The Argentine Republic—the confederation of the Rio de la Plata, or River of Silver, South America—is a federal union of fourteen provinces and three large territories, covering an almost unbroken plain of 1,200,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000 inhabitants. It extends from 22 deg. south latitude to the straits of Magellan, and from 59 deg. west longitude to the Andes.

Each province has its own Legislature, courts of justice, and political government; but civil, penal, and commercial laws are common to all the provinces, codes of such laws having been issued by the Congress of the confederation.

The President of the republic is elected for a term of six years by the representatives of the provinces, and is not eligible for re-election. The Vice President, elected in the same manner, fills the office of Chairman of the Senate, but has otherwise no political power. The President is commander-in-chief of the troops, and appoints to all civil, military and judicial offices; but he and his ministers are responsible for their acts, and liable to impeachment before the Senate by accusation of the House of Representatives. Legislative power is vested in a Senate, of members elected by the provincial legislatures, two from each province, and a House of Representatives, elected by the people, and apportioned to each province according to population. The Senators hold their office for nine years, and the Representatives for three.

FREE AMERICA.

No one will question the toleration of Americans and the freedom of action extended to all, when examining the beauties of the Spanish department, to see Spanish soldiers on guard, not apparently under any rigorous discipline, yet sauntering about the precincts of their commission and eyeing with Argusian optics the valuable exhibits. All this with their side arms on and in full uniform. If this is not liberty and the extension of national courtesy to foreigners, I don't understand the term.

THE ORIGINATOR OF THE CENTENNIAL IDEA is the Secretary, Hon. John L. Campbell, who in suggestions, followed up by stirring, epistolary appeals, formed the first original thoughts to the grand project that is now one of the wonders of the world. The honorable Secretary is a man of quick perceptive faculties and sound judgment, and a man every way worthy to receive the praise due him for his sagacity in presenting the world with one of its most startling beauties, and certainly one of its most instructive thoughts.

EXHIBITION ADVERTISING.

Sitting by a gentleman, on a street car en route for the grounds with a package on his lap that seemed to disturb him, I looked an inquiry. "These are more circulars, 30,000, sir. Since the opening, I am doing all I can to advertise my business." Poor fellow, of the 30,000 circulars about 29,000 are gathered by children who take a card or circular from each exhibitor's basket to take home for souvenirs. Matrons take them for their children, the average visitor takes them to show his interest in things generally, newspaper men may take a clean-backed one for an incidental memorandum. Ten thousand exhibitors who will average 5,000 circulars each, 50,000,000 circulars, \$1,750,000 first installment, \$1,500,000 of which is lost, but as job printers must live, I'll not continue the damaging argument against circulars. One-fourth of the money invested in legitimate newspapers would produce one hundred times greater results than the circular system.

THE TUNISIANS.

The authorities closed the Tunisian pavilion for two days owing to the exactions of the gentlemen from the Barbary States, for it seems that of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli none seem so Turkish-like in their speculative propensities as the Tunisians. The fact is, these gentlemen labor under the impression that this being a free country, they can do as they please. This error in judgment the management have unlearned, and from henceforth you can enter the Tunisian pavilion and go out without the compulsory process of "You no buye coffee you no staye here."

MISCELLANY.

The formal dedication of the site of the monument to the memory of Bishop Allen, the first colored Bishop of America, occurred last week. It is located north of the west end of Machinery Hall. The base has been laid for the monument. The monument itself will be placed in position this week. It was carved in Italy. The colossal statue of Washington will be placed in front of the Judges' Pavilion. It is supposed that there will be 200 eminent authors in attendance at a meeting on the 2d of July to take steps to write the history of each of the great spirits connected with a movement that John Adams said was the most remarkable epoch in the history of America. The committee will celebrate the anniversary of the presentation of the resolutions of Richard Henry Lee, June 7th, 1776. One of the most attractive engines on the floor of the machinery building is a nickel-plated noiseless engine from Connecticut. It can be placed in a hoghead, and is worth \$1,000.

Texas has sent a water wheel, car starter, sharpening file, glass cutter, road engine. A pair of wheels is shown from Boston, that ran between Boston and New York, making a mileage of 460,000 miles, and are yet good for 75,000 miles additional. They have been reduced by trimming 1/4 of an inch, have worn out two pairs of axles, and are now on a third. Brazil has twenty-four cases containing 500 bugs and insects each, aggregating 12,000, neatly pinned in their museums to its floors, among her specialties. Some of the Byron strawberries exhibited measure four and a half inches in circumference. The students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, camped on the grounds of the University, occupying 180 tents. The two cheeses from Buffalo, N. Y., weigh, the one twelve and the other fourteen tons. They are twelve feet high, and bound with iron hoops.

The largest propeller wheel is from Philadelphia. This city also displays valuable machinery in turbine water wheels. The hose carriages of the Quaker City are beautiful. New York sends a section of the Croton aqueduct pipe; it is seventy-two inches in diameter, and should be examined by all municipal heads, who confine themselves to pipes of ten or twenty inches. The thirty-eight varieties of grindstones on exhibition vary in price from \$1.25 to \$125.00. Massachusetts shows among her saws, the best collection on the ground, a specimen circular 100 inches in diameter. There is an extensive display of blooming engines and blast furnaces in Machinery Hall. The fat boy has arrived; he is fifteen years of age, five feet four inches high, and weighs 475 lbs.

J. B.

That Moustache.

He was a very young man. A few stray hairs upon his lip attested the fact that he was engaged in a deadly struggle with a moustache. He went into a variety store and said to the proprietor,

"Have you Charles Reade's 'Lost Hair'?" "No, I haven't," replied the storekeeper. "But," he continued, looking into the young man's face, "I've got something that will make that moustache of yours start out like boils in spring-time."

THE FENIANS' ESCAPE.

European Reports of the Escape of the Convicts from Australia. [Dublin (June 8) Cor. New York Herald.]

The readers of the *Herald* know already that about four weeks ago a memorial, signed by 138 members of Parliament (the great bulk of whom represented English and Scottish constituencies), was presented to Mr. Disraeli, praying him to advise the Queen to pardon the remnant of Fenian convicts who are still detained under sentence passed in 1867 and 1868. Mr. Disraeli refused to comply with the prayer of this memorial, alleging substantially that these men were not political prisoners at all, but convicts under charges against the ordinary laws. There were, he said, about eleven of them soldiers who were undergoing punishment for mutiny. Eight of those soldiers had been sent out to Australia, but two had been since liberated; so there only remained six "who are not free in that country. They are in a position very different from that of other persons undergoing sentence of penal servitude." Mr. Disraeli's refusal caused great disappointment to the Irish Nationalists. But we are not concerned with that just now. The most interesting feature of the case was that at the moment when he was so doggedly refusing to release those unfortunate men they were quite beyond his control. They had, in fact, escaped.

Last Monday the rumor reached Dublin, but it was received with absolute incredulity. Confirmation, however, came quickly from three distinct sources. The news has reached the *London Times*; the *Plymouth Western News*, a well-informed paper on colonial topics, had it; an Irish priest, stationed in the colony of Western Australia, at Fremantle, the very scene of the occurrence, had written home to his mother an account of it, which is evidently truthful.

The substance of all three narratives is this: On Easter Monday, April 17, during the temporary absence of the chief officers of the convict depot at Fremantle, six Fenian prisoners succeeded in withdrawing to a place about a mile off. Here they changed clothes, and, getting into fast traps, which were in readiness, they drove off to Rockingham, a place on the sea-coast about nineteen miles from Fremantle. A boat was waiting for them, and in it they were able to reach and get on board the *Catalpa*, an American whaler, that was lying to twelve miles off the land. A revenue cutter came off to the whaler, but was not allowed to search her. And so, it is presumed, that the prisoners whom Mr. Disraeli passionately refused to let go were already far beyond the clutches of British law.

Here among the Nationalist party there is great exultation, not merely from the escape of the prisoners, but also at the fact that fate had beforehand given the haughty Premier such a slap in the face.

Their Ages.

The following are the ages of the prominent candidates at the Cincinnati Convention:

James G. Blaine, born in Washington county, Pa., January 31, 1830.
Benjamin H. Bristow, born in Todd county, Ky., July 11, 1832.
Roscoe Conkling, born at Albany, N. Y., October 30, 1820.
Oliver P. Morton, born in Wayne county, O., August 4, 1823.
Rutherford B. Hayes, born at Delaware, O., October 4, 1822.
John F. Hartcraft, born in Montgomery county, Pa., December 6, 1830.
Marshall Jewell, born at Winchester, N. H., October 20, 1825.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
BEEVES.....	9	@	10 1/2
HOGS—Dressed.....	8.00	@	8 1/2
COTTON.....	12	@	62 1/2
FLOUR—Superior Western.....	8	@	4 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Chicago.....	1	@	1 1/2
CORN—Mixed Western.....	52	@	60
OATS—No. 2 Chicago.....	39	@	40 1/2
RYE—Western.....	84	@	86
PORK—New Mess.....	19.30	@	19 3/4
LARD—Steam.....	11	@	11 1/4
CHICAGO.			
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers.....	5 00	@	5 20
Choice Natives.....	4 65	@	5 30
Cows and Heifers.....	2 75	@	3 75
Good Second-class Steers.....	4 50	@	5 60
Medium to Fair.....	5 00	@	5 50
HOGS—Live.....	5 75	@	5 15
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter.....	6 75	@	7 50
Good to Choice Spring Ex.....	5 25	@	5 62 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2.....	1 03 1/2	@	1 05
No. 3 Spring.....	89	@	90
CORN—No. 2.....	46 1/2	@	46 3/4
CORN—Western Mixed.....	29 1/2	@	30
RYE—No. 2.....	67	@	68
BARLEY—No. 2.....	71	@	72
BUTTER—Creamery.....	20	@	25
EGGS—Fresh.....	11	@	12 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	19.00	@	19 20
LARD.....	11 1/2	@	11 1/4
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....	1 49	@	1 54
CORN—Western Mixed.....	42 1/2	@	43
OATS—No. 2.....	61	@	62
RYE—No. 2.....	67	@	68
PORK—Mess.....	19.60	@	19 75
LARD.....	10	@	10 1/2
HOGS.....	5.20	@	5 75
CATTLE.....	3	@	4 75
MILWAUKEE.			
WHEAT—No. 1.....	1 12	@	1 21
No. 2.....	1 03	@	1 08
CORN—No. 2.....	44 1/2	@	45
OATS—No. 2.....	29	@	30
RYE.....	72	@	73 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	71	@	72
CINCINNATI.			
WHEAT.....	1 00	@	1 15
CORN.....	42	@	43
OATS.....	32	@	33
RYE.....	74	@	75
PORK—Mess.....	19.75	@	19 20
LARD.....	13	@	14
TOLEDO.			
WHEAT—Extra.....	1 32	@	1 34
No. Amber.....	1 28	@	1 30
CORN.....	48	@	49 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	31 1/2	@	32
EAST LIBERTY, PA.			
HOGS—Yorkers.....	6 00	@	6 20
Philadelphia.....	6 25	@	6 45
CATTLE—Best.....	6 25	@	6 39
Medium.....	4 75	@	5 00
SHEEP.....	4 15	@	4 25

MICHIGAN ITEMS.

The First Regiment of State militia will encamp at Jackson July 31; the Second at Grand Rapids, August 7; and the Third at Grand Island, August 14.

At a recent immersion in Bear Lake, some of the boys lingered after the ceremony, and took a swim. One of them, Calvin Burkett, aged fifteen, was drowned.

The planing mill at Oakley, Saginaw county owned by Philip Mickle, and operated by Bakker and Hoffman, was burned last Saturday. Loss, \$3,000. No insurance.

The Fort Wayne and Jackson rifle teams have been engaged in a series of matches, which have resulted in victories for Fort Wayne, the last one by a score of 258 to 248.

The planing-mill of Allen & Hale, at Lansing, was consumed by fire last Sunday night. Supposed incendiary. Loss, \$25,000. Engine and boiler partially saved. Insurance about \$4,000.

At a recent session of the Board of Supervisors of Tuscola county the Town of Millington was incorporated. G. P. Gould, Joel Beckwith and A. H. Hoover were appointed Inspectors, and an election was ordered the 17th of July next.

News has just been received of the sudden and mysterious death of Richard Garlock, of Richfield, Genesee county. He was a wealthy farmer and lived alone, and strong suspicions of foul play are entertained. Investigation is in progress.

WILLIAM KERR, Superintendent of Schools in Hamilton, Gratiot county, was recently fined \$15 for disturbing a school. The school-ma'am says he sat with his feet on top of the desks and across the aisle, creating a laugh among the scholars, and then demanded order in school. The teacher told him to behave himself first, and then she could keep order. He replied, "You are getting pretty big, ain't you? If you are too big for your shoes, I will get you a new pair." She dismissed the school, and the Superintendent annulled her certificate.

The Sheriff of Clinton county has received notice of the arrest of Robert E. Davis and his wife, Lida Davis, in the State of Maryland. They are charged with the death of Hugh Abernethy by poison, in March last. It appears that Abernethy lived alone, on his farm of forty acres, about three miles from St. Johns, and had deposited in the care of a third party a deed of this property, in favor of Davis, with no apparent consideration other than Abernethy's support during life. He died after an illness of two days, and, a week or ten days after, Davis, hearing that he was suspected, fled from the State.

A RECENT letter from Battle Creek, says: "The first interment in the new Catholic cemetery, opposite Oak Hill cemetery, on Second street, was the burial of Dolphus Paris on Thursday. Paris was a stranger, who died at the Briley House, last Wednesday. His home was near Montreal, Canada, where he leaves a wife and six children. Paris had been to work upon a new railroad near Carson City, Nev., and in some manner got hurt internally. His comrades raised money to send him home. He came as far as this city, and, not being able to stand the jolting of the cars, stopped off here and died in a few hours."

The Seventh-Day Adventists of Michigan have leased for five years of O. F. Camp ten acres of timber land lying half a mile north-east of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw depot at North Lansing. The annual camp-meeting of this society this year will commence on these premises Aug. 10. This land is covered with a beautiful maple grove, an abundant supply of water can be obtained, and everything is favorable for the accommodation of a large gathering of people. Nearly 40,000 feet of lumber will be used in fitting these grounds ready for use. In order to be prepared for rainy weather, the seating will be covered by a tent 80 by 120 feet, and there will be one smaller tent 50 feet in diameter.—Lansing Republican.

Gov. Bagley Sold at a Tobacco Sale.

This little story is told by the Cincinnati Tobacco Journal: Attending the breaks, even on the liveliest days, is tedious work. The sales frequently last from 9 a. m. to 2 or 3 p. m., and the crowd and the heat and the tobacco dust get decidedly "monotonous" before the last hoghead is knocked down to the hot and weary bidder. Occasionally there is a spirited competition that makes things lively, but after an hour or two the audience of the auctioneer become tired and languid and dull.

These facts having been represented to Mr. Daly, he placed his own private box at the service of the detective, and the next evening Mrs. Mosher was brought quietly to the theater. She was a plain, elderly woman, neatly attired in black, and was accompanied by a female friend. During the progress of the trial she laughed and cried with the rest of audience, but did not exhibit any special perturbation until the last act. The sorrow of the heroine, Miss Fanny Davenport, then appeared to move her strangely. When Miss Davenport exclaimed: "He's dead!" Mrs. Mosher rocked herself backward and forward and repeated: "He's dead! Yes, he's dead!" The joy in the Renfrew family when the stolen child was restored also affected her deeply.

At the close of the performance Mrs. Mosher and the detective left the theater as quietly as they had entered, the detective whispering to Mr. Fiske as they passed, "I think it has been a success." No further revelations were vouchsafed until Wednesday, when Mr. Christian K. Ross, the father of the abducted boy, visited Superintendent Walling, and held a long conference in reference to some new clues which have been discovered. It is believed communications have passed between Mrs. Mosher and her brother, Westervelt, now under sentence in Moyamensing Prison, and that the fate of Charley Ross is shortly to be cleared up.

first time observed the crowd of spectators, each holding his sides and ready to explode with laughter, which all did, with a force that shook the house, as he dropped the silver to the ground. The Governor saw the joke, and the situation was so ridiculous, and the fun so contagious, that he joined heartily in the merriment of the crowd, though it was at his own expense.

"I acknowledge the 'sell,' gentlemen," said he, as soon as he could speak from laughing. "It was right cleverly done, and I'll pay the penalty. As soon as this sale is over we will all adjourn to Donahue's for refreshments." And they did.

The State's Wards.

The third annual abstract of statistical information relative to the insane, deaf, dumb, and blind in the State of Michigan, is now printed, constituting a book of 138 large pages. It is compiled from official reports in the Secretary of State's office. The following summary of the report is taken from the Lansing Republican: Returns have been received from 1,116 of the 1,159 townships and wards in the State. The totals of the several classes are as follows: Insane, 1,006; deaf and dumb, 530; dumb, 92, and blind 401. In 1874 the totals were: Insane, 804; deaf and dumb, 357; dumb, 11; and blind, 303.

All but three pages of the report is occupied by tabular matter. Tables I. to VII. inclusive give the statistics of insane persons. Table III. gives the assigned causes of insanity as follows: Previous attacks, hard study, natural cripple, sexual excesses, religious excitement, spiritualism, jealousy, infidelity of wife, homesickness, disappointed affections, trouble, general devilishness, climacteric, prolonged lactation, fits, tuberculosis, raising a large family, brutal treatment at Andersonville, abuse, ungoverned temper, excessive pride, defective training, could not make money fast enough, etc.

Tables XL. to LIII. inclusive relate to blind persons. Concerning these the same particulars are reported as are of all the other classes—conjugal condition, mental condition, health, habits, places of abode, how supported, estate, income, etc. Among the causes assigned in the State for blindness are intemperance, taking cold, ague, medicine given for fever, bad treatment as baby, etc.

The whole report under review is not only of matters of peculiar interest, but profitable for study. Even a few minutes' perusal would render almost any one more intelligent and cautious as to the sources of those incurable ailments.

Detroit Prices Current.

Wheat, white.....	\$ 1 16	@ 1 26
Wheat, amber.....	1 14	@ 1 18
Corn, per bu.....	40	@ 44
Oats, per bu.....	30	@ 31
Barley, per 100 lbs.....	1 40	@ 1 55
Buckwheat, per bu.....	75	@ 80
Rye, per bu.....	65	@ 68
Apples, per bu.....	2 75	@ 3 00
Beans, unpicked.....	75	@ 85
Butter.....	16	@ 17
Butter, cream.....	28	@ 30
Dried apples.....	8	@ 8 1/2
Eggs.....	11	@ 12
Hops.....	7	@ 11
Hay, timothy, per ton.....	13 00	@ 13 60
Hay, mixed, per ton.....	9 00	@ 10 00
Hay, marsh, per ton.....	7 00	@ 8 00
Straw, per ton.....	7 00	@ 8 00
Onions.....	25	@ 25
Potatoes, rose, per bu.....	15	@ 19
Potatoes, peachblows, per bu.....	20	@ 25
Honey, comb.....	20	@ 22
Chickens, per pair.....	50	@ 55
Chickens, dressed, per lb.....	12	@ 13
Turkeys, dressed, per lb.....	10	@ 11
Tallow, per lb.....	5	@ 6
Hides, per lb.....	30	@ 1 25
Wool, per lb, unwashed.....	18	@ 20
Wool, fleece washed.....	20	@ 25
Wool, combing.....	30	@ 35
Wood, soft, per cord.....	3 00	@ 3 50
Wood, beech and maple.....	4 50	@ 4 75
Wood, hickory.....	5 50	@ 6 00

THE FATE OF CHARLEY ROSS.

"The Play's the Thing in Which to Catch the Conscience."

(From the New York Sun.)

A few weeks ago, a Boston detective called at the Fifth Avenue Theater, and explained to Mr. Stephen Fiske that he was in confidential communication with Mrs. Mosher, the widow of the man who had stolen Charley Ross; that she was evidently exercised in mind in regard to the secret of the boy's fate; that she had heard of the stolen child in "Pique," and was anxious to see the play if she could come to the theater unobserved; and he believed that, under the influence of the play, she might be induced to make the confession which she had hitherto refused.

These facts having been represented to Mr. Daly, he placed his own private box at the service of the detective, and the next evening Mrs. Mosher was brought quietly to the theater. She was a plain, elderly woman, neatly attired in black, and was accompanied by a female friend. During the progress of the trial she laughed and cried with the rest of audience, but did not exhibit any special perturbation until the last act. The sorrow of the heroine, Miss Fanny Davenport, then appeared to move her strangely. When Miss Davenport exclaimed: "He's dead!" Mrs. Mosher rocked herself backward and forward and repeated: "He's dead! Yes, he's dead!" The joy in the Renfrew family when the stolen child was restored also affected her deeply.

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ONE of the convicts of the Virginia Penitentiary is serving out a sentence of two years for stealing an orange. The theft was his second offense.

THE TUG OF WAR.

Gen. Crook Meets Sitting Bull and His Braves in Battle Array—A Desperate Fight, in Which Neither was Signally Victorious—The Killed and Wounded.

(From the Chicago Times.)
CROOK'S EXPEDITION, ROSEBUD CREEK CAMP, MONTANA, JUNE 17, VIA Fort Fetterman, Wyoming, June 23.

Pursuant to order, this entire command, excepting 100 men, left with Maj. Furey to defend our wagon train, broke camp on Goose Creek, at dawn on June 16, and, accompanied by the Snake and Crow Indians, marched over forty miles that day, and halted for the night in Montana Territory.

Our whole force, including the Indians, was in the neighborhood of 1,200 men. We had been halted about one hour, our horses unsaddled and grazing, when at 8:30 this morning the report of firearms was distinctly heard from behind the northern bluffs in the direction of the canon. Soon afterward the Snake and Crow scouts came running over the hill to inform Crook that Sitting Bull, with his whole available force of Sioux, was advancing in quick time to attack us in camp. Two companies of the Second Cavalry and the same number of infantry were ordered to deploy as skirmishers and support the Indian pickets. Hardly had they reached the crest when volley after volley from the Sioux announced that the fight had commenced in earnest. From our camp we could see the enemy swarming in crowds upon the higher range of bluffs in every direction on a line of at least two miles. They were all mounted, and fired with wonderful rapidity. Maj. Randall, our Chief of Scouts, aided by Lieut. Bourke, rallied our friendly Indians and led them to attack the center of the Sioux. The latter received them with successive volleys, and, after a gallant fight, Randall's redskins were compelled to keep within shelter of the lower range of hills, the number of Sioux opposed to them being overwhelming.

Observing this state of affairs, Col. Royall ordered the first battalion of the Third Cavalry, consisting of A, E, I and M companies under Col. Mills, to advance, mounted, and charge the central bluffs, so as to drive back the enemy in that direction. This order was executed with a brilliancy and celerity seldom equaled, under a sweeping hostile fire, which made a volcano of the plateau between the lower bluffs above our camp and the higher ones occupied by Sitting Bull. The battalion charged at full gallop with fierce ringing cheers, halted for a moment to pour in a withering volley, and then galloped up the ascent to the crest of the ridge. Despite their great numbers and splendid position, the Sioux center broke and ran like a pack of wolves, taking shelter on other bluffs, 1,200 yards behind, for this battleground is a succession of ridges for miles on miles. The battalion then dismounted and deployed as skirmishers along the position they had carried.

While this was being done on the center and right, the second battalion of the Third Cavalry, consisting of companies B, D, F and L, under Col. Henry, was ordered to attack Sitting Bull's right, which they did, driving it back even with the Sioux center and left. The third battalion of the same regiment, companies C and M, under Col. Van Vleet, was ordered to occupy the northern bluff in our rear, so as to checkmate any attack from that point. The fight now became general, and continued until past noon almost without interruption, the Sioux proving themselves the best fighting Indians that ever fired a shot. Beaten on one ridge they retired behind another, so that we were compelled to keep following them up, exposing our line all the time. Firing from their ponies, their shots were generally a little too high until late in the action—a fortunate thing for us.

At a quarter past 12 o'clock Mills' battalion, excepting one company, detached after the first charge to support the left, was ordered to vacate its position on the right center, and make eastward first, and then north down Rosebud creek, through the canon, at the end of which, seven miles distant, was situated the Sioux village. To enter the canon, the left of the hostile line had to be forced, and Mills ordered Company E, of the Third, under Capt. Alex. Sutorius, to charge up the bluff and carry the position, which was speedily accomplished. The Indians, however excellent as skirmishers, have not yet learned the art of standing a cavalry charge. Mills then moved down the canon rapidly toward the village, according to orders. His place on the bluffs above the camp was supplied with only a few infantry, as the Second Cavalry were detained to sustain his movement. Crook now determined to charge along this whole line, and for that purpose ordered Henry's battalion to fall back and get their horses, left some distance in the rear. Fortunately, Sitting Bull mistook this preparatory movement for a retreat. Henry retired across an exposed hollow, and the Sioux fought desperately right into his command. L company, of the Third, Capt. Vroom, was rear-guard, and some men did not hear the order. They were immediately surrounded, and almost in a second fifteen of our brave fellows lay dead and wounded on the bluff. F, I, B, and D companies of the Third instantly countercharged, and the wounded, except one man, were rescued by Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Reynolds' command. At that moment the brave Henry, a most accomplished officer, who was an Acting Brigadier during the civil war, was shot in the face, the ball entering above the right cheek bone and coming out at the left. He was mounted, as nearly all the officers were, and was a prominent mark. His wound is dangerous, if not fatal. Sitting Bull now discovered the advance of Mills and Noyes on the village. At least 50 warriors and 100 of their ponies lay dead along the ridges. The num-

ber of wounded embarrassed the Indian chief. He had most of the killed and all of the injured strapped to horses and carried off. The Sioux then broke and ran in a northwesterly direction, but despite all their efforts the Snakes and Crows took thirteen scalps. Information reached Crook that the Indian village was deserted, and he immediately sent Capt. Nickerson, of the staff, to counter-march. This was done very reluctantly. The command faced southward once more. Sitting Bull fought to cover the retreat of his women and children, which was rapidly accomplished. He also hoped to beat Crook in open fight, but the command slept on the field of battle.

Our ammunition was failing, our rations nearly out. The Indians could not then be surprised, so it was decided to rely on our base of supplies and recuperate. Gen. Crook is now satisfied that the Sioux can and will fight. They are better armed than his own soldiers. Of the latter it must be said that braver men never faced an enemy. They would charge the Sioux to the gates of hell had they been allowed. The action occupied five hours. Following a list of our killed and wounded:

D Company—Sergt. O'Donnell, severely wounded. I Company—Sergt. Meagher, seriously injured; one private slightly wounded.

Third Cavalry, First Battalion, E Company—Private Henry Harold, dangerously wounded. I Company—Killed, privates Wm. Allen and Eugene Flynn; wounded, Sergt. Grosch, severely; Corporal Cardy, severely; privates Smith, Linskosi, O'Brien, Stewart and Reilly, severely. M Company—Wounded, Bugler Snow, dangerously.

Second Battalion—Wounded, Col. Guy V. Henry, commanding battalion, and Captain of D Company, dangerously. B Company—Wounded, private Jacob Stienner, severely. L Company—Killed, Sergt. Nankerkellen; privates Mitchell, Connor, Mannett, and Potts; wounded, Sergt. Cook, severely; private Krazmer, severely; private Edwards, seriously. F Company—Killed, Sergt. Marshall, private Gilbert Roe; wounded, private Town, severely; private Fischer, severely; private Rutlen, slightly. Fourth Infantry, D Company—Private James A. Devine, private John H. Terry, private Richard Flynn, all severely wounded.

Shoshone Snake Indians—Killed, one warrior; wounded, four warriors, severely.

Crow Indians—Wounded, three warriors, one mortally.

Total, including Indians, ten killed and thirty wounded. Several of the slightly wounded are not mentioned.

We also lost nineteen horses killed, and the same number more or less injured. Between 15,000 and 20,000 rounds of ammunition were fired by this command. The Sioux have expended twice that amount—one cause, doubtless, of their retreat. Thus we celebrated Bunker Hill.

Black Hills—The Fever Breaks Out Again.

(Bismarck (D. T.) Cor. Chicago Times.)

The recent reports from the Black Hills of the gold discoveries and the Indian war has acted disastrously upon some of Uncle Sam's gallant defenders. A number stacked their arms, and on the first favorable opportunity left for parts unknown. Prompt action on the part of the commanding officers checked the evil, however, and the deserters, after vigorous pursuit, were recaptured. The demoralization has now reached business interests. Yesterday Capt. Wm. R. Massie, of the steamer Carroll, convinced of the richness of the mines by a letter from John W. Coonoe, who reported \$600 as a result of ten days' labor, resigned his position, paying \$300 per month, and leaves to-day for Deadwood. Hubert Smith, express agent at Bismarck, resigned, and takes charge of the express line now operating between Bismarck and Crook City. The entire force in the Bismarck Tribune office, this morning, gave fifteen days' notice of intention to advance on the auriferous region. On every hand homesteads are deserted, and in many instances growing crops, the owners having gone in search of gold. Probably three-fourths of the homestead and pre-emption claimants, in the county in which Bismarck is situated, have gone on this mission. The wicked post-traders at Lincoln and Stevenson, tired of selling liquor to soldiers at twenty-five cents a glass, are loading large trains with supplies for the Black Hills. Seventy-five teams have loaded at two of the principal stores in Bismarck. Within forty-eight hours two freight and one freight and express lines have been organized, and trains will hereafter leave Bismarck regularly every ten days, with specials, when strong enough for protection. A mail route has also been established by Congress between Bismarck and the Black Hills, and service will probably begin at an early day. At present the mail is forwarded by private but trusty hands, generally without cost.

A Frontier Tragedy.

Thomas Hollowell, of North Platte, Neb., jumped the homestead claim of a neighbor, and Deputy Sheriff Meyers and Constable Crawford were sent to eject him. Meyers was reading the warrant to Hollowell when he drew a revolver and shot Meyers through the head, killing him instantly. He also shot Crawford, shattering the jaw, badly injuring him. A Sheriff's posse immediately went to arrest him, which they did, and he was lodged in jail. Late at night the jail was surrounded by determined men, and Hollowell taken out and hung till dead. Hollowell had been rather prominently known in Nebraska, having built the first penitentiary in the State. He was always considered a quarrelsome, dangerous man. This is the first case of lynching in Nebraska since 1864.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY.

The Dreadful War in the East—Turkish Atrocities—Thirty-seven Bulgarian Villages Destroyed, and from 8,000 to 30,000 Lives Sacrificed.

LONDON, June 26.—The Daily News publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent, dated June 16, giving the details of atrocities committed in Bulgaria by the Bashi Bazouks, Turkish irregular troops. The writer says: "All movable property has been plundered, houses and villages burned, and old men, women and children indiscriminately slaughtered. It is estimated that the province, which has heretofore yielded to the Government an annual revenue of \$4,000,000, will not pay one-quarter of that sum this year, or for years to come. Various estimates place the number of lives sacrificed at from 8,000 to 30,000. The correspondent named thirty-seven villages known to have been destroyed. Among the refugees, the number of whom is very small, there is not a girl over ten years of age. In the village of Serusitzza, in the district of Philippopolis, 1,500 persons are known to have been killed. This village consisted of 400 houses, and was prosperous and peaceful. Every house has been burned, and all the inhabitants have been killed, except a few women and children, who took refuge in Philippopolis, and some women who were carried off by the Bashi Bazouks. These cruelties have made great impression at Constantinople, and the English Ambassador has intervened with the Government to put an end to them.

Presidential Votes.

The following table shows the vote for the different candidates for President since the formation of the Government:

Year.	Candidates.	Popular vote.	Electoral vote.
1789—George Washington.....		Unanimous	
1796—John Adams.....		71	
Thomas Jefferson.....		69	
1800—Thomas Jefferson.....		73	
Aaron Burr.....		73	
John Adams.....		65	
1804—Thomas Jefferson.....		148	
C. C. Pinckney.....		28	
1808—James Madison.....		122	
C. C. Pinckney.....		47	
1812—James Madison.....		128	
De Witt Clinton.....		89	
1816—James Monroe.....		183	
Rufus King.....		34	
1820—James Monroe.....		But one electoral vote in opposition.	
1824—John Q. Adams.....		105,921	84
Andrew Jackson.....		155,872	99
W. H. Crawford.....		44,282	41
Henry Clay.....		46,887	37
1828—Andrew Jackson.....		647,231	178
John Q. Adams.....		694,987	83
1832—Andrew Jackson.....		687,602	219
Henry Clay.....		530,189	49
John Floyd.....		11	
Wm. Wirt.....		7	
1836—Martin Van Buren.....		761,540	170
Wm. H. Harrison.....		736,856	121
1840—Wm. H. Harrison.....		1,276,011	234
Martin Van Buren.....		1,135,761	80
1844—James K. Polk.....		1,357,245	173
Henry Clay.....		1,361,362	170
1848—Zachary Taylor.....		1,360,099	163
Levi Cass.....		1,220,544	127
Martin Van Buren.....		291,263	
1852—Franklin Pierce.....		1,601,474	254
Winfield Scott.....		1,542,403	42
1856—James Buchanan.....		1,838,169	174
John C. Fremont.....		2,215,738	122
1860—Abraham Lincoln.....		1,866,352	180
All others.....		2,810,501	123
1864—Abraham Lincoln.....		2,416,067	213
Geo. B. McClellan.....		1,808,725	21
1868—Ulysses S. Grant.....		3,015,071	214
Horatio Seymour.....		2,709,613	89
1872—Ulysses S. Grant.....		3,807,070	300
Horace Greeley.....		2,834,079	66

The electoral votes to which each State is now entitled are tabulated as below:

Alabama.....	10	Mississippi.....	8
Arkansas.....	6	Missouri.....	15
California.....	6	Nebraska.....	3
Colorado.....	3	Nevada.....	3
Connecticut.....	5	New Hampshire.....	3
Delaware.....	3	New Jersey.....	9
Florida.....	4	New York.....	35
Georgia.....	11	North Carolina.....	10
Illinois.....	26	Ohio.....	23
Indiana.....	15	Oregon.....	3
Iowa.....	11	Pennsylvania.....	22
Kansas.....	5	Rhode Island.....	4
Kentucky.....	12	South Carolina.....	7
Louisiana.....	8	Tennessee.....	12
Maine.....	7	Texas.....	8
Maryland.....	8	Vermont.....	5
Massachusetts.....	12	Virginia.....	11
Michigan.....	11	West Virginia.....	5
Minnesota.....	8	Wisconsin.....	10
Total.....	369		

Marvelous Progress of Civilization in Japan.

The rapidity with which the Japanese are assimilating the habits and science of the West is one of the greatest marvels of the age. Civilization, until now, has always taken the opposite course to that of the sun, and the change going on in these far eastern islands is not mere external imitation, but an absolute internal transformation. A few years ago an Imperial College of Engineering was established in the principal island, with the view of educating native engineers for the Department of Public Works. Admission is obtained by competitive examination; the course of instruction is very complete, and the college is at present under the management of English professors, the English language having apparently been adopted as the scientific tongue. In connection with this institution there are well-fitted laboratories and workshops of various kinds. The special courses are civil and mechanical engineering, telegraphy, architecture, practical chemistry, and metallurgy. The number of students at the close of last year was 272. Energetic measures are being adopted by the Government for introducing the improved manufacture of iron into the country. With this view, two charcoal blast furnaces and other works are in course of erection, and it is expected that by the close of the present year twelve puddling and seven reheating furnaces, forge train, plate, rail, bar, guide and mills, with steam hammers, four different shears, saws, lathes, cranes, and all other necessary appliances of the most modern construction, will be in operation.

TWO MEN own 600,000 acres of land in San Joaquin and Santa Clara valleys, California, upon which they pay about \$40,000 yearly in taxes. Their names are Lux and Miller, and they began their business lives in San Francisco as butchers, without any capital. The land is used as meadows and pastures.

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1876.

THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE
REFORMED CHURCH.

We clip the following from an editorial of the *Chr. Intelligencer*, which was a synopsis of the whole transaction of the Synod, but of less importance to our readers than the following: "Hope College affairs, about which so many of the Western brethren were exceedingly anxious, were unfortunately crowded into an hour of the very last session of the Synod, and then came in by special resolution to hear all that the friends of that institution wished to say. Addresses were made by President Phelps, Professors Crispell, Kollen, and Scott, and by others who spoke most earnestly on the subject and made powerful pleas for the immediate pecuniary relief and the permanent endowment of the College. If the Church at large only knew some of the facts which were stated, and the self-sacrificing zeal and persistency of their unpaid but brave professors, they would not suffer them for another day to lack funds for carrying on their work and to support their families; nor would they longer be under the necessity of using up their own limited means as they have been doing for most of the past few years. It is a critical time now; a question of life or death for the institution. The concluding remarks of President Holmes on this subject were most timely and urgent, and the whole discussion produced a powerful impression. But it should have come before the Synod when it was full and had more time to devote to it. But now let the needed relief be given as soon as possible."

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Under this heading the *N. Y. Eve. Post* gives a fair view of the platform, as follows: "We said lately that if speeches were all the Cincinnati Convention might rest content with its first day's work. On the other hand, if the platform was everything, little ground for encouragement would be found in the proceedings of the second day. The recent history of parties contains many pages of feeble resolutions, but in a competition of weakness the declarations adopted at Cincinnati may confidently challenge comparison with any others."

The time invited a clear and ringing assertion of sound financial doctrine—not only because the policy was right, but because it was expedient for purely partisan reasons. The late popular victories of the Republicans, especially in Ohio and Pennsylvania last year, had been won under the banner of hard money. To secure further victories it was the plain course for the Republicans not to lower that banner, but to advance it still higher. The currency is the one point upon which it is possible for them distinctly to join issue with the Democrats. Upon other questions the latter will promise as fairly as the Republicans. In the circumstances it was impossible for the Cincinnati Convention to make its financial plank too distinct and hearty. The plank is, in fact, laid timidly and half-heartedly. A hard-money man, indeed, may stand upon it, but he scarcely will feel that his feet are set upon a rock. "Continuous and steady progress to specie payment" will serve well enough as a preface, but the people are anxious to get into the body of the work. The platform refers to a pledge to redeem made in 1869; so that it appears from the platform itself that the "steady" movement has been going on for seven years. Is it to go on seven years longer? The Republicans in 1875 did better than in 1869; they promised to resume at a fixed time—in 1879. Do they intend to make that promise good? It is impossible to learn from the platform. The convention voted down a resolution to adhere to the pledge contained in the Resumption act of 1875.

Civil service reform fares no better than financial reform. The convention might have strengthened its candidates by a specific declaration on this subject. Instead of making such a one it delivered the familiar platitude that "honesty, fidelity and capacity" are the true qualifications for office. It recognized an existing evil by saying that senators and representatives should not control appointments; but the only cure for the evil it had to offer was an empty declaration that the party should hold and enjoy "those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented," while the others should be filled "with sole reference to efficiency." The stoutest Custom House retainer would accept this theory, confident that in practice he would easily get the better of the reformers.

With a sharply cut and unmistakable definition of its principles on these two great subjects the convention might have stopped, and its platform need not have filled more than a quarter of the column which it now occupies. It gave no such definition, however, and it went on to spread its declarations thinly over a variety of irrelevant matters. The rights of American citizens are formally insisted

upon. Does anybody formally deny them? The Democrats will resolve just as strongly in favor of them. A non-sectarian school resolution seems to have been received with more favor than any other part of the platform. There are secret forces at work upon this question which it is not always easy to measure, but we do not believe that it can be made a vital question in this canvass. The anti-Chinese and woman suffrage declarations are transparent and cheap devices to catch votes. They amount to nothing practical, and we doubt whether one-tenth of the delegates cared a straw about either of the questions involved."

The Indian War.

For want of room we must omit the details of a hard fought battle between the Sioux and our Regular Army. Several regulars were killed and wounded, and of the Indians a large number were reported as being killed. A dispatch from Cheyenne, June 27, says: "A wagon-train from Crook's camp arrived at Fort Fetterman to-day, bringing the wounded in the late engagement. They endured the trip well, and all are likely to recover. Capt. Henry, whose wound is in the face, will be able to leave for Fort Russell in a few days. Gen. Crook will make short excursions with the cavalry until the return of the train and infantry, when he will endeavor to strike the Sioux hard." Gen. Sherman is not wrong in anticipating that the Sioux war will last all summer, and cause us a large loss of life. Gen. Crook reports to Gen. Sheridan that he has ordered to the camp on the south of Tongue river, in Wyoming, where he now rests after the fight on Rosebud creek, five companies of infantry as re-enforcements, and that he will not make any extended movement until they arrive. This indicates that he does not at present feel strong enough to venture another conflict with the savage enemy, who were the attacking party at Rosebud creek on the 17th, and were in strong force. Gen. Terry and Gen. Gibbon have formed a junction near Rosebud creek, and we may soon expect to hear of another conflict with the Sioux and their allies. Throughout the summer, also, bulletins of Indian fights will be frequent. In the end we shall whip, but at the cost of many lives and great sums of money, which we can ill afford to spare."

PORT OF BLACK LAKE.

THURSDAY, June 22, 1876.

Clearances, schr Tri-Color, Milwaukee 75 m flour bbl staves; schr Mary, Chicago, 50 cds wood; Garibaldi, 50 cds slabs Chicago; Z. G. Simmonds, Chicago, 160 m ft lumber; Wollin, Chicago, 55 m ft lumber; schr Four Brothers, Chicago, 70 cds Bark 10 cds wood; schr Mt Desert, Pentwater, 450 lbs butter; schr Caledonia, Racine 30 cds wood; schr Tri-Color, 34 m ft lumber; scow Banner, Racine, 60 m ft lumber; schr Mary, Chicago, 70 cds wood; scow Contest, Kenosha, 90 cds wood.

Arrivals, Schr Tri-Color, 14 carboys vit rol 12 bbls whiskey; schr Mary light; schr Garibaldi, light; schr Z G Simmonds light; schr Wollin, light; schr Hope 2 waggon; prop Standard Rock, 20 cds bolts; schr Four Brothers, 60 bbls salt; schr Mount Desert, 50 m shingles 600 pkts; schr Caledonia, light; schr Tri-Color, 12 bbl syrup 100 pkgs sundries; scow Banner, light; scow Contest, 100 bush oats.

CALL FOR THE BEST.—When you purchase an article that is cheap, of which but little is used, always call for the best, for the difference in cost between that and an inferior article will be insignificant. Call for D. B. DeLand & Co.'s *Best Chemical Salaratus*, and having once procured it you will call for no other. The grocers all have it, or should. Use it instead of Soda or Baking Powder—it is more healthful.

Special Notices.

Refreshment Stands.

Parties wishing to obtain permission for a "Refreshment stand" at the Celebration Grounds, on the Fourth of July, are requested to make application for the same at once to the Secretary of the "Committee on Arrangements," who is authorized to issue permits. Price of each stand \$5. No spirituous liquors are to be sold on the premises. By order of the Comm. of Arrangements.

A. M. KANTERS, Sec'y.
B. LEDEBOER, Chairman.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given to all persons having an account on the books of J. J. Fifield, to arrange a settlement of the same within the next TEN DAYS, the expiration of which time they will be placed in the hands of other parties for collection. FIFIELD & WESTVEER.
HOLLAND, Mich., June 23, 1876.

Public Letting.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the Clerks' office, of the City of Holland, until Thursday, July 6, 1876, for the hauling of 75 to 100 cubic yards of gravel from the John Roost gravel pit; said gravel to be placed between First street and the Black River Bridge under the direction of the Com. on Streets, Roads and Bridges. For further information inquire of said committee. JOHN A. ROOST, City Clerk.
HOLLAND, Mich., June 20, 1876.

WALL PAPER

and curtains of every description, and all kinds of new Furniture. Prices as low as the lowest. At H. MEYER & CO.

Choice Sweet Oranges and beautiful Lemons at Pessink's Bakery.

Alumni Association.

There will be a meeting of the Alumni of the Academic Department of Hope College, in the College Chapel at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on Tuesday, 27th inst.

The committee will make arrangements for a Collation at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

WM. A. SHIELDS, Sec.

HOPE COLLEGE, June 2, '76.

Do you like to see a fine assortment of Candies? Go to the City Bakery.

New Advertisements.

No. 78.

An Ordinance.

Relative to the running at large within the city limits of the City of Holland of Cows and other horned animals.

The City of Holland Ordains:

Section 1. That it shall not be lawful for cows, calves, steers or any horned cattle of any kind to run at large in the public streets, lanes, alleys, vacant lots, or other open or public place or places within the city limits of the City of Holland, from the hours of nine o'clock afternoon until the hours of five o'clock forenoon, from the first day of April up to and including the first day of December of each year, and from the first day of December to the first day of April it shall not be lawful for said cattle as aforementioned to run loose or at large within said city limits at all.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the City Marshal his deputies, together with the Pound Master to detain take up any and all cows, calves, steers, heifers or horned cattle of whatever age or kind of nature so found or seen loose or at large and not being under the immediate care or control of some one who is competent to care for and control said beasts, and impound the same within the pound to be located and designated as public or city pound of said city.

Sec. 3. Whenever any beast shall be so impounded in accordance with sections 1, and 2, of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of the Pound Master of said city to notify the owner of such beast (if known) of the facts, and said Pound Master shall have power and shall collect from said owner of such beast or beasts the following sum of money, to-wit:

For every beast taken up the sum of.....\$0.50
For each day keeping, the sum of.....0.50
For advertising any beast for sale.....0.50
For the sale of each beast and for each adjournment of the same.....0.35

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Pound Master to advertise and sell any and all beasts mentioned in section 2 and 3 of this ordinance as prescribed in section three (3) of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance, to prevent the running of Animals and establishing a pound," passed August 20th. A. D. 1869.

Sec. 5. This ordinance is to go into effect twenty (20) days after its passage.
Passed, June 30th, A. D. 1876.
Approved, June 24th, A. D.

Dissolution Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co partnership in business under the firm name and style of Bakker & Van Raalte is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN O. BAKKER,

DIRK B. K. VAN RAALTE,

HOLLAND, Mich., June 27, 1876.
The business heretofore carried on in the city of Holland, under the firm name of Bakker & Van Raalte, will be continued by D. B. K. Van Raalte. All claims in favor of or against the late firm of Bakker & Van Raalte, will be adjusted by him, and all persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm are requested to come and settle with me within 90 days and save expense.

DIRK B. K. VAN RAALTE.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 27, 1876.

LOST! LOST!!

BETWEEN Grandville and Holland Monday night June 19th, a Brown Traveling Bag or Satchel, probably taken by mistake. Please return the same to
VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.
Holland, Mich.

I. P. THIBOUT,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Has removed his business to

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
79 Monroe Street.

Will be pleased to see all his old friends and customers that require anything in the clothing line. We make, cut and trim to order anything in our line according to the latest styles, and for the lowest possible prices.

Repairing Neatly Done.
GIVE US A TRIAL.

5.18 I. P. THIBOUT.

FOURTH OF JULY

Excursions! Excursions!!

The towboats TWI-LIGHT and FANNY SHRIVER will make regular trips every hour with the Schrs. Spray and Bates in tow, between the head of Black Lake and Van Putten's dock at the harbor. Those boats and schooners are magnificently fitted up for the occasion, and will take passengers the round trip for the exceedingly low price of 25 Cents.

F. R. BROUWER.

J. N. UPHAM.

HOLLAND, June 23, 1876.

JUST RECEIVED

A large stock of

Furniture,
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Wall Paper,
Window Shades,
Feathers & Feather Beds.

—ALSO—

A beautiful assortment of
Baby Carriages, &c.

At Greatly Reduced Prices

—AT—

J. M. Reidsema & Son.

If you wish to see a well assorted stock of Goods for the Fall and Winter trade, go and call at the store of

DUURSEMA & KOFFERS,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Notions and Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps,
Clothing, Groceries,
Crockery, Flour & Feed,
Stoneware, Provisions etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND, MICH.

We invite the Public to come and examine our stock and judge for themselves. Our line of clothing is very large and complete and we have no doubt but we can satisfy all who wish to purchase.

WANTED.

Everything in the line of Produce will be receive and at the highest market prices.

HOLLAND, Mich., November 5, 1875.

Extensive Trade, CITY HOTEL,

HOLLAND, MICH.

At the Store of
WERKMAN & SONS,

River Street, Holland, Mich.

We have on hand a large stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

And keep a full line of

Dry Goods,
Hats & Caps,
Crockery and
Provisions.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

We have the agency for one of the largest manufacturing in the country and sell cigars at

Wholesale and Retail.

Grain, Flour and Feed, Etc.,
Are dealt in very extensively by us, and all orders are promptly filled and delivered.

Country Produce!

Our aim is to pay the Highest Market Price for all kinds of Country Produce, and we make this a specialty. We never refuse to buy anything in this line. Our connections are such that we can always pay the highest prices.

HOLLAND, Oct. 28, 1875.

De Feyter Bro's,

DEALERS IN

Wood, Lumber, Bark, Ties,
Timber, and all kinds
of Wood Produce.

We have put up in our woods, (on the Lake Shore Road, two miles West of the white school-house on the Grand Haven road) a first-class portable saw-mill which is now in good running order, and can serve the public at any time with all kinds of building material and fencing at low prices, and deliver the same wherever wanted.

We can lengthen out so as to saw 40 feet, and will make long lumber and timber a specialty.

Our facilities for getting out deck planks and any kind of ship timber are unequalled.

All bills will be filled promptly and with dispatch, and a fair dealing can be relied upon. Custom sawing done at bottom figures.

All kinds of Farm Products, taken in pay for lumber and sawing. Also Wood, Bark and Railroad Ties, when delivered at our Pier on Lake Michigan, or on any of the docks along Black Lake.

HOLLAND, Mich., March 12, 1875.

OUR PLAN.

We wish to dispose of our entire stock of Stoves (consisting of about one hundred,) at Cost, in order to make room for our Spring purchases of

Iron, Nails, Hardware & Agricultural Implements.

We will sell for CASH, or give time to those that want it. our stock must be reduced. VAN LANDEGEND & MELIS.
HOLLAND, February 18, 1876.

B. P. HIGGINS,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Eighth St. Holland, Mich.

All work burnished and finished in the latest style. Old and Faded Pictures Copied, Enlarged and worked up in India Ink, Oil or Water Colors.

1875. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1876.

Millinery, Toys and Fancy Goods.

And a full line in Ladies' Furnishing Goods,
Suits, Infants' Misses and Ladies' Cloaks, and
Cloaking, Spring and Summer Shawls,
Parasols, Fans, and Kid Gloves.

Hats for 50 Cents and Upward.

All the latest styles in Ties, Ruchings, Collars and Cuffs, and a full assortment of Edgings, Standard Trimmings, Zephyrs, Germantown Wool and Canvas.

Call and Examine. No Trouble to Show Goods.

Agents for the Sale of E. Butterick & Co's Patterns of Garments and their celebrated Shears and Scissors.

L. & S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET HOLLAND, MICH.

Notings.

THE weather is beautiful.

FRUIT looks well and will be abundant.

FLIES have begun to come down to dinner at the sound of the gong.

THERE is room for 11,395,542 to sit down in 62,662 churches in the United States.

A BOY of G. Booienga was bitten by a snake last week causing a severe swelling of the hand and arm.

OUR Post-Office will be closed on the 4th of July, with the exception of from 7 a. m. to 9 a. m. and from 5 p. m. to 6 p. m.

THE Grand Haven Journal and News have been consolidated, and will be continued under the name of News-Journal. We wish them success.

FRED. Heald accidentally got his fingers in a saw in his father's factory, on Wednesday last, and had the tips of thumb and fore-finger taken off.

THE Chicago & Mich. L. S. R. R. will sell tickets for half-fare along the entire line on the 4th of July, and allow them for return on the following day.

By making a misstep in front of his own premises, Prof. Beck fell down the steps and injured his right hip to such an extent that it is feared he will be confined to his house for some time.

THE other day a Black Hills stage-driver undertook to horsewhip his passengers into getting out and pushing up hill, but the gold-seekers held a coroner's inquest and found that he died of pneumonia.

WE do not know of a place where young and old can get the necessary refreshments on the 4th of July so complete and so handsomely dished up as at L. T. Kantera. He carries a large stock of fireworks, and an excellent supply of cigars.

A VERY delicate operation was performed last week by Drs. Annis & Boeck, on the eye of the unfortunate Mr. Kracht, by opening an abscess and removing a false membrane—considerable sight was restored and hopes are entertained for his further recovery.

THE Alabama Planter complains that its little garden patch was unprofitable last season: "The snails ate up the cucumbers; the chickens ate up the snails; the neighbors cats ate up the chickens, and we are now in search of something that will eat up the cats!"

THE Sabbath-Schools of both the 1st and 3rd Reformed churches of this place enjoyed a good old-fashioned boat ride and picnic on Tuesday last. The weather was rather cool and cloudy, but the children did not mind that in the least and enjoyed themselves immensely.

THE Masonic picnic may be considered a decided success. They had beautiful weather and company enough to make it very interesting and was marred by only one little accident—a son of Mr. E. J. Harrington falling into the water, who was instantly rescued by his father.

WE learn that Rev. J. Rice Taylor of Grace Church, in this city, was a classmate of R. B. Hayes, the Republican nominee for President. They were intimate friends during their college course; and, at its close, Mr. Taylor took the salutatory and Gov. Hayes carried off the valedictory.

A MAN employed at Boone & Co.'s mill, at Groningen, was seriously injured by a lever of a heavy truck striking him on the side of his head, knocking him senseless. Dr. A. Broek was immediately summoned, supposing the man to be dead or dying, but found him without any bones broken but severely cut on the left jaw and otherwise severely bruised on that side of the head.

A VERY extensive Railroad excursion passed through here Sunday morning from Gr. Rapids to Muskegon, accompanied by the celebrated Knight Templar band, and a military company. They occupied eight coaches and seemed to enjoy it very much. The railroad management was attended to by Mr. Kimball in person, and everything went off as smooth as oil. They returned in the evening just in time to let the night Express switch by them at this point.

THE vacation in the Union School has commenced, and the youths go skipping and playing around. The examinations were a good recommendation to the teachers, and especially to Prof. Downie, who has in reality become a favorite in this community, and we don't hesitate to state that in expressing a desire that the School Board may see fit to retain him we only express the general opinion of parents and the public. The closing exercises of the High School occurred too late in the week for this issue to comment upon.

Why do they go to the City Bakery for the best Raisins? Because they always keep the very best.

Ice cold Lemonade kept at Pessink's City Bakery.

HAVE you paid for your subscription?

MAGNIFICENT opportunity for fishing and picnics.

ABOUT 300,000 visitors are expected at the Centennial on the Fourth of July.

A PAIR of Indian twins, each fifty years old, wish to pass themselves off for one centenarian.

THE latest news from Delaware promises an excellent yield of peaches for this year, both in quality and quantity.

THE Presbyterian pastors throughout the Union will preach sermons to-morrow giving the history of their church under their care.

A SHIPWRECKED crew has recently been killed and eaten by the cannibals in Australia. It is shocking to think that there are still live savages who can nibble their own kind.

SOME people will persist in sending job printing work out of the city; but we are confident that they will find out some day that there is a difference between "common blank" and good "card board." We guarantee what we pretend.

THE Odd Fellows had their regular election of officers on last Tuesday night. The following persons were elected: R. A. Schouten, M. D. Noble Grand; Mr. John Hummel, Vice-Grand; Mr. P. Schravensande, Sec.; Mr. P. de Feyter, Treasurer.

"MA, does pa kiss the cat?" "Why, no, my son. What in the name of goodness put that in your head?" "Cos when pa came down stairs this morning he kissed Sarah in the hallway and said, 'That's better than kissing that old cat up stairs ain't it Sarah?'"

THE nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York for President of the United States, by the Democratic National Convention, held in St. Louis, during this week, is creating considerable interest and is well received, especially by the friends of the same political faith. Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, is nominated for Vice-President.

THE General Commencement of Hope College was held at the 3d Ref. Church on Wednesday evening last, and was very well attended. The audience may properly be called as splendid. We don't wish to be critical, but praise them all. The following was the order of exercises:

Invocation.
Music.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—GRADUATE.
Oration—Salutatory, (Latin.) Douw Yntema, Vriesland, Mich.
Oration—Centennial. Frank a Force Constantine, Mich.
Oration—Idealen. Henry E. Doskers, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oration—Poem: The Burning of Holland. Cornelis van Oostenbrugge, South Holland, Ill.

Oration—Valedictory. Albert A. Pfanstiel, Holland, Mich.

Music.
ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT—POST GRADUATE.
Master's Oration—Edwin A. Bedell LL. B. Albany, N. Y. (excused.)
Music.
THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.
Oration—Sacred Music. Helenus E. Nies, Fillmore, Mich.
Music.
Announcement of certificates and degrees.
Doxology and benediction.

Just while the people were flocking to the College Gymnasium to witness the exhibition of the closing exercises of the Centennial "A" class, a terrific thunder squall burst loose and torrents of rain poured down for a while, washing away the track of the Chicago & Mich., L. S. R. R. in two places—one near St. Joseph, Mich., and the other place only a few miles south of us, delaying the trains for a few hours. But the efficient General Manager, Mr. Kimball, soon repaired damages. One of the Express Messengers reports the squal as having been very disastrous at Muskegon, the lightning killing four children in one house, and otherwise doing damage of which we could not learn the particulars; the hail which accompanied the storm at Muskegon did considerable damage to the houses, and R. R. cars. Notwithstanding this fearful weather their was a large audience at the Gymnasium, who duly appreciated the efforts of those promising young men, reflecting great credit on their tutors. For want of room we must omit the programme, but the following are the names of the class: William G. Baas, Jacob P. de Jong, Berend J. de Vries, Charles S. Dutton, Jacob M. Doesburg, Peter M. Eiseinius, Abel H. Klooster, Albert J. Kroes, Albert Lahuus, William J. Lucasse, Jacob Poppen, John Riemersma, Jr., Charles B. Scott, Abraham Stegeman, Albert Strabbing, Jannis A. van de Luyster, Jacob van Zanten, John Vinkemulder, Jr., Frederick J. Zwemer.

The cheapest place in town for Bread, Pies and Cakes and ten different kinds of Crackers at Pessink's old stand.

A GOOD lawyer is not a necessity, for necessity knows no law.

A BULL-FROG is never entirely "broke" financially. He always has a green-back.

THE Rev. Mr. Spurgeon writes that he will visit the United States in the autumn.

It takes an army of more than 13,000 persons to keep the Exhibition in running order.

ABOUT a dozen churches in Georgia, within the last month, have been robbed of the pulpit Bibles.

ACKER's mill five miles east of Morley, Mich., was burned June 6th, together with 200,000 shingles. No insurance.

THERE may not be gold, but there's no question about the quantity of lead in the Black Hills. Every Indian has a gun full of it, and isn't stingy.

EVERYTHING seems to be in readiness for the Fourth—the Democrats are satisfied with the St. Louis nomination—so are the Republicans with the Cincinnati nominations, and the Fourth of July committees are ready or nearly so; consequently we can expect a grand time on Tuesday next.

Mr. BLAINE left Washington on Monday last for his home in Maine, occupying a special car containing a bed, in which he will make the journey without change of cars. His health is still extremely precarious, and a period of absolute rest and careful nursing is necessary to avert serious if not fatal results. The Judiciary Committee have not yet decided to postpone their investigation during Mr. Blaine's absence, but out of regard for fairness and humanity will probably do so.

THE recent important additions to the English navy have called attention to the fact that the Italians are rapidly accumulating a formidable navy of their own. In addition to the *Dulio*, which is the most powerful vessel in the world, there are 4 iron-clads, 3 crew dispatch boats 2 screw gun-boats, 2 torpedo boats and 2 steel dispatch boats now in process of construction in the national dock-yards, at a total cost of \$12,687,400, of which \$4,817,400 have already been expended. Of these vessels, the *Dulio* and *Dandolo* are without peers in the world in the strength of their armaments and armors. The estimates for the Italian navy, recently voted for the current year, amount to \$9,571,136.

THE FOURTH OF JULY AT ZEELAND.

The celebration of the 100th year of our existence will be duly celebrated, and will be preceded by the raising of a centennial Liberty Pole 110 feet above the ground, on Monday. The following is the programme for the 4th:

At sunrise the day will be opened by the firing of 38 guns, the ringing of bells, and the playing of National Airs by the band. At half past 9 o'clock a procession will be formed on the Public Square from where it will march through all the principal streets, and will be formed in the following order:

1. The band on a wagon drawn by 4 horses.
2. The President of the day, Mr. Koppel, and all the officers of the day, and town officers in carriages.
3. Thirty-eight young ladies, representing the 38 states, in a wagon drawn by 4 horses.
4. Thirteen ladies representing the Old Thirteen States.
5. The youth and children of the different schools and sabbath schools.
6. Teachers and associations.
7. The public.

The exercises are arranged as follows:

1. Music by the Zeeland Cornet Band.
2. Singing of an appropriate piece by the 38 young ladies under the leadership of R. A. Hyma.
3. Music by the band.
4. After returning with the procession to the Public Square the whole mass will sing "America."
5. Opening with prayer by Rev. Broek, of Beaverdam.
6. Singing of Whittier's Centennial Hymn.
7. Reading of the Declaration of Independence by Rev. Moerdyk.
8. Singing of the Dutch National Hymn.
9. Music by the band.
10. A sketch of our early history by J. den Herder.
11. Singing of a Psalm by the public.
12. Oration by C. Van Loo.
13. Singing—"The Flag that waved 100 years."
14. Address to the children by H. Van Eyck.
15. Music by the band.
16. Singing—"Song of a Thousand years."
17. Refreshments.
18. Youthful sport in the afternoon.
19. The day will be closed by firing of cannon, and display of fireworks, for which object the committee succeeded in collecting more money than we dared to expect.

If you want some excellent Imported or Domestic Perfumeries, by the measure or bottle, go to J. O. Doesburg's Drug Store.

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain Mortgage, dated the twenty-ninth day of April A. D. 1876, made and executed by Louisa A. Becker of the township of Wright, County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, to Arthur E. Turner of the Township of Alpine, County of Kent and State of Michigan, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the first day of May A. D. 1876, at eight o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber No 7 of Mortgages, on page 129. On which said mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and ninety-two cents (\$171.92), besides an attorney fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00) provided in said mortgage, to be paid to said mortgagee, in case of foreclosure; and no suit at law or in chancery having been instituted to recover said debt or any portion thereof; Now therefore, notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due upon said mortgage as aforesaid, (both principal and interest, said attorney fee and the costs and expenses of sale, allowed by law,) at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the court house in the city of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county. Said mortgaged premises are described as follows, to-wit: Village lots number ninety-two (92) and ninety-three (93) as numbered on the village plat of the village of Berlin, and situated in the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on section number thirty-four (34) town eight north of range thirteen (13) west commencing at the angle of the State road in the Village of Berlin, and running north four (4) degrees west two hundred and thirty-four (234) feet and three and one-half (3 1/2) inches; thence south eighty-six (86) degrees west to high water mark of the mill pond; thence south easterly along the high water mark to the center of the said State road along the center of the said State road to the place of beginning. Dated June 10th, A. D. 1876.

ARTHUR E. TURNER, Mortgagee.
MILLER & VOORHEIS, Att'ys for Mortgagee.

Welton & Akeley,

(Successors to M. P. Viessers.)

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Provisions,
Flour & Feed,
Bolted Meal,
Bran, Corn,
Oats, Potatoes,
Country Produce, Etc.

RIVER STREET, HOLLAND.

Messrs Welton & Akeley have bought out the stock and trade of M. P. Viessers and will continue the business at the old stand. If good goods and low prices will continue to draw them their heavy trade they are sure to retain it. A general invitation is extended to all to call and visit the crippled auctioneer.
HOLLAND, November 11, 1875.

BOOTS & SHOES

—AT—

E. HEROLD,

EIGHTH STREET, CITY OF HOLLAND.

Ladies,

Gents,

Youth and

Misses Wear.

Full line for the Winter trade.

HOLLAND, Jan. 1, 1876.

J. O. DOESBURG,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY.

NO. 70, EIGHTH STREET.

Drugs,

Medicines,

Paints and Oils

Are sold as cheap at this Drug Store as at any other. Medicines warranted to be strictly pure.

Trusses,

Chamois Skins,

Counter, Cloth,

Hair and

Paint Brushes.

All the leading Patent Medicines in the market. A full Stock of the very best Perfumery sold in bottle or by measure.

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 30, 1875.

Nathan Kenyon, Banker.

HOLLAND, MICH.

Does a general Banking, Exchange, and Collection business. Collections made on all points in the United States and Europe. Particular attention paid to the collections of Banks and Bankers. Remittances made on day of payment. All business entrusted to me shall have prompt attention. Interest allowed on time deposits, subject to check at sight. Foreign exchange bought and sold. Tickets to and from all points in Europe sold at my office.

N. KENTON.

PURE

Golden Machine Oil.

BY THE GALLON, AT

J. O. DOESBURG.

HOLLAND, July 7, 1875.

FOR SALE or TO RENT.

Owing to ill-health I offer for sale or to rent the Elms House, in the City of Holland. Proposals to exchange for other property will also be entertained.

For further information apply to

P. ZALSMAN,

Holland, Mich.

Oct. 15, 1875.

Joslin & Breyman,

Watchmakers & Jewelers,

Bankbuilding, Cor. Eighth and River St.



Having disposed of most of our old stock, we have occupied my new quarters, on RIVER STREET with a beautiful stock of everything pertaining to a complete

Jewelry and Variety Store.

Silver Ware,

Plated Ware,

Watches, Clocks,

Jewelry, and

Musical Instruments.

We request all of our old friends to come and see us in our new place and satisfy themselves as to the above.

Mr. J. Wykhuisen, has established himself with us, and will be pleased to see his old customers and friends continue their former favors.

All Repairing will be Neatly and Promptly executed.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 22, 1875.

2-1y JOSLIN & BREYMAN.

Boots and Shoes.

A new stock of Goods has just been opened, and we can state to the Public that it has been bought expressly for this season of the year.

It is of the Latest Styles of

LADIES, GENTS, YOUTHS, MISSES

AND CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Our intention is to offer these goods at low price, and we request the trading public to call and examine.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY, AND

REPAIRING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE

Cash Paid for Hides

L. SPIETSMA & SON.

HOLLAND, February 26, 1874.

-Kcl-1y

Slooter & Higgins,

Have just removed to their new and capacious store on the corner of Fish and 8th street, opposite Haverkate's Hardware Store, where we will constantly keep on hand a full stock of

Flour, Feed, Groceries,

and Produce.

Which we will sell at

LOW PRICES For CASH Only.

We will also take Butter and Eggs in Exchange for our goods. Goods will be delivered inside of the City Limits free of charge.

CASH FOR CORN and OATS.

SLOOTER & HIGGINS.

CROCKERY!

From and after this date, I intend to devote to this line of trade the necessary attention, and will keep on hand a complete stock of White Granite and C. C. Ware.

A liberal deduction to those who buy sets or in large quantities.

Rockingham and Yellow Ware in large supplies.

G. J. VAARWERK.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 10, 1875.

Something New!

P. H. Wilms,

THE WELL KNOWN

PUMP MANUFACTURER

Of this place, has added to his splendid Wooden Pump the Iron Drive Well Pump, and is ready to furnish all and everybody with all kinds of Pumps: Force Pumps, Rubber Hose, Large Iron Vessel Pumps, Pony Engine Pumps, and anything in the line of Pumps from a small Basket Hand-Pump up to a Steam Fire Engine.

He can also put down Drive well points on wooden pumps, which is an improvement on both iron and wooden pumps—on iron pumps because they don't rust, the water pumps easier and faster and they don't freeze or burst in cold weather; and an improvement on wooden pumps; it saves making a well, and nothing can get into the well and spoil the water.

Business place on River Street, between Tenth and Eleventh street, Holland, Mich.

HOW THE OLD HORSE WON THE BET.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES

"Twas on the famous trotting ground,
The betting men were gathered round
From far and near; "cracks" 't were there
Whose deeds the sporting papers declare;
The swift g. m., old "Frank's" nag,
The fleet s. h., Dan Pfeiffer's brag,
With these a third—and who is he
That stands beside his fast b. g.?
Budd Doble, whose catarrhal name
So fills the nasal trumpet of fame,
There too stood many a noted steed
Of Messenger and Morgan breed;
Green horses also, but a few—
Unknown as yet what they could do;
And all the hacks that know so well
The scourgings of the Sunday swell.

Blue are the skies of opening day;
The bordering fields are green with May;
The sunbeam's golden gleam is thrown
On sorrel, chestnut, bay, and roan;
The horses paw and prance and neigh,
Fillies and colts like kittens play
And dance and toss their rippled manes
Shining and soft as silken skeins;
Wagons and gigs are ranged about,
And fashion flaunts her gay attire;
Here stands a young fellow in a dream—
The jointed tandem, ticklish team!
And there in ampler breadth expand
The splendors of the four-in-hand;
On faultless ties and glossy flies
The lovely bonnets beam their smiles
(The style's the man, so books avow:
The style's the woman, anyhow);
From fountains frothy with creamy lace
Peeps out the pug-dog's snuffy face,
Or sprall rolls his liquid eye,
Or stares the wiry pet of Skye—
O woman, in our hours of ease
So shy with us, so free with these!

"Come on! I'll bet you two to one
I'll make him do it!" "Will you? Done!"
What was it who was bound to do?
Did not hear and can't tell you—
Pray listen till my story's through.

Scarce noticed, back behind the rest,
By cart and wagon sadly prest,
The parson's lean and bony bay
Stood harnessed in his one-horse shay,
Lent to the sexton for the day.
(A funeral—so the sexton said:
His mother's uncle's wife was dead).

Like Lazarus bid to Dives' feast,
So looked the poor forlorn old beast;
His coat was rough, his tail was bare,
The gray was sprinkled in his hair;
Sportmen and jockeys knew him not,
And yet they say he once could trot
Among the fleetest of the town,
Till something cracked and broke him down,
The steed's, the statesman's common lot!
"And are we then so soon forgot?"
Ah me! I doubt if one of you
Has ever heard the name of "Old Blue,"
Whose fame through all this region rung
In those old days when I was young!

Bring forth the horse!" Alas! he showed
Not like the one Mæzæpe rode;
Scarcely red, scarcely black, and shaggy-kneed,
The track of what was once a steed.
Lips thin, eye hollow, stiff in joints;
Yet not without his knowing points.
The sexton, laughing in his sleeve
As if "we were all a make-believe,"
Led forth the horse, and as he laughed
Unhitched the breeching from a shaft,
Unclassed the rusty belt beneath,
Drew forth the snaffle from his teeth,
Slipped off his headstall, set him free
From strap and rein—a sight to see!

So worn, so lean in every limb,
It can't be they are saddling him!
It is! his back the pig-skin strides
And taps his lank, rheumatic sides;
With looks of mingled scorn and mirth
They buckle round the saddle girth;
With hoarse, wink and saucy leer
A younger throws his leg across
And so, his rider on his back,
They lead him, limping to the track.
Far up behind the starting-point,
To lumber out each stiffened joint.

As through the jeering crowd he past,
One pitying look old Hiram cast;
"Go it, ye cripple, while ye can!"
Cried out unsentimental Dan;
"A fast-day dinner for the crows!"
Budd Doble's scoffing shout arose.

Slowly, as when the walking-beam
First feels the gathering head of steam,
With warning cough and threatening wheeze
The stiff old charger crooks his knees,
At first with cautious step sedate,
As if he dragged a coach of state;
He's not a colt; he knows full well
That time is weight and sure to tell
No horse so sturdy that he fears
The handicap of twenty years.

As through the throng on either hand
The old horse hears the judges' stand,
Beneath his jockey's feather-weight
He warms a little to his gait,
And now and then a step is tried
That hints of something like a stride.

"Go!—Through his ear the summons stung
As if a battle-trump had rung;
The slumbering instincts long unstirred
Start at the old familiar word;
It thrills like flame through every limb—
What mean his twenty years to him?
The savage blow his rider dealt
Fell on his hollow flanks unfeigned;
The spur that pricked his staring hide
Unheeded bore his bleeding side;
Alike to him are spur and rein,
He steps a five-year-old again!

Before the quarter pole was past,
Old Hiram said, "He's going fast."
Long ere the quarter was a half,
The chuckling crowd had ceased to laugh;
Tighter his frightened jockey clung
As in a mighty stride he swung.
The gravel flying in his track,
His neck stretched out, his ears laid back,
His tail extended all the way,
Behind him like a rat-tail fly!
Off went a shoe, away it spun,
He's like a bullet from a gun.

The quaking jockey shapes a prayer
From scraps of oaths he uses to swear;
He drops his whip, he drops his reins;
He clutches fiercely for a mane;
He'll lose his hold—he sways and reels—
He'll slide beneath those trampling heels!
The knees of many a horseman quake,
The flowers on many a bonnet shake,
And shouts arise from left and right,
"Stick on! Stick on!" "Hould tight! Hould tight!"

"Cling round his neck and don't let go—
That pace can't hold—there! steady! whoa!"
But like the flame steed that bore
The spectral lover of Leda,
His nostrils snorting foam and fire,
No stretch his bonny limbs can tire;
And now the stand he rushes by,
And "Stop him!—stop him!" is the cry.
Stand back! he's only just begun—
He's having out three heats in one!
"Don't rush in front! he'll smash your brains!"
But follow up and grab the reins!"

Old Hiram spoke, Dan Pfeiffer heard,
And sprang impatient at the word;
Budd Doble started on his bay,
Old Hiram followed on his gray,
And off they sprang and round they go,
The fast ones doing "all they know."
Look! twice they follow at his heels,
As round the circling course he wheels,
And whirled with him that clinging boy
Like Meteor round the waist of Troy!
Still on, and on, the third time round!
They're falling off! they're losing ground!
Budd Doble's nag begins to fall!
Dan Pfeiffer's corral whisks his tail!

And now, in spite of whip and shout,
Old Hiram's mare is giving out;
Now for the finish! at the turn,
The old horse—all the rest astern—
Comes swinging in with easy trot;
By Jove! he's distanced all the lot!
That trot no mortal could explain,
Some said, "Old Dutchman come again!"
Some took his time—at least they tried,
But what it was could none decide;
One said he couldn't understand,
What happened to his second hand;

One said: "Zounds, that couldn't be—
More like two to three;
Old Hiram settled it at last;
"The time was two-to-do—dear-oh fast!"
The parson's horse had won the bet,
It cost him something of a sweat;
Back in the one-horse shay he went,
The parson wheeled, and it meant,
And murmured, with a mild surprise,
And pleasant twinkle of the eyes,
"That funeral must have been a trick,
Or corpses drive at double-quick;
I shouldn't wonder, I declare,
If Brother Murray made the prayer!"
And this is all I have to say

About the parson's poor old bay,
The same that drew the one-horse shay.
Moral for which this tale is told:
A horse can trot, for all he's old.

DISAPPOINTED SEEKERS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

The divine injunction, "Seek and ye shall find," does not—at least, in all its force—apply to all those persons who desire to be placed at the head of the American Union. As there could have been but twenty-two elected Presidents of the United States between 1789 and 1877, even had each President been limited to one term, and as seven Presidents were re-elected, it follows that the number of successful aspirants to our National Chief Magistracy has been but small; while the number of unsuccessful aspirants has been very large, something like a legion, when we count not only those of their number who received nominations or electoral votes, but those also who were "named for nominations," or who were pushed forward by admiring but not very judicious friends. Perhaps a running sketch of the history of Presidential aspiration may not be out of place at this time, when Presidential aspirants are so numerous, and when the host of the disappointed is so sure to be heavily reinforced before the close of the first century of the Republic's life, not a month hence—for there are about a score of men now aspiring to be President Grant's successor, who have fair pretensions to the favors of the parties to which they belong; and yet but two of these men can become candidates with anything, like well-founded hopes of success, and but one of them can be chosen to the Presidency. Then there are twenty more, perhaps, who have been talked of, or "thought of" in limited circles, but of whom the great public, the people, have heard little in any case, and nothing in most cases.

The first and second Presidential elections were not contested, so far as the first office was concerned. Washington was made President without open opposition, receiving on both occasions all the electoral votes; but as the system of voting in the colleges then stood, every man who received a vote was a candidate for one of the two offices that were filled by the action of the electors; and there were no less than ten such persons, with the following result: John Adams, 34; John Jay, 9; R. H. Harrison, 6; John Rutledge, 6; John Hancock, 4; George Clinton, 3; Samuel Huntington, 2; John Milton, 2; John Armstrong, 1; and Benjamin Lincoln, 1. With two exceptions, all the men who received these votes were famous revolutionary characters; and Mr. Adams, though he had not a majority of the electoral votes, was legally chosen to the Vice-Presidency, according to the manner of filling the second office in 1789.

Our first contested national election occurred in 1796; and a very close one it was, Mr. John Adams being chosen to the Presidency by 71 votes, and Mr. Jefferson receiving 68 votes; and these last votes made Mr. Jefferson Vice-President. It was in that contest that disappointed aspirants began to appear. Some of the Federalists desired that John Jay, of New York, should be their party's candidate, and probably he would have been supported by that party, and Mr. Adams have been set aside, had it not been for the circumstance that he was laboring under the odium that followed from his having negotiated the famous treaty with England—"Jay's Treaty," as it was denominated—and hence he was not available. He can be set down as having aspired to the Presidency, though he did not seek it; and had he remained Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and had he taken no part in politics in 1799-'96, in all probability he would have been our second President, as he was one of the very first men of that period in every respect. But there was another aspirant in 1696 who failed. Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, a prominent man, was the Federalist candidate for the Vice Presidency; and it was intended by some of the Federalists that he should be made President, they having an invincible distrust of Mr. Adams. As Gen. Pinckney must have known what it was contemplated to do, we must set him down as having been a very much disappointed man when he found that not only had he been defeated for the Presidency, but that he had failed to get the Vice Presidency. A number of the Adams Federalist electors withheld their votes from him, the plan that had been formed for the defeat of Mr. Adams being thus turned against Gen. Pinckney himself, with fatal effect. Mr. Adams had 71 votes, Mr. Jefferson 68, and Gen. Pinckney 59. In consequence, as already stated, Mr. Jefferson became Vice-President. Mr. Adams, it will be seen, came within two votes of being placed at the very head of the long list of disappointed Presidency seekers.

Two Southern electoral votes alone saved him from having that disagreeable position forced upon him. "A single voice in Virginia," says his grandson and biographer, "and one in North Carolina, prompted by the lingering memory of revolutionary services, had turned the scale." Had these been given to Mr. Jefferson instead, he would have been President. South Carolina, on the other hand, steady to neither party, manifested the same sectional bias which has ever since marked her policy [this was written in 1856] by dividing her votes between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Pinckney. "It was New England that defeated Gen. Pinckney, for she gave eighteen votes against him, which not only placed him third on the list of candidates, but more than neutralized the support he got in South Carolina. He gained a vote in Pennsylvania, but lost three in Maryland. Had eleven of the eighteen New England votes that were given for Ellsworth, Jay and others been given for Pinckney, he would have been chosen to the Vice Presidency, as he would have had seventy votes, or two

more than were given for Mr. Jefferson, and one less than the number received by Mr. Adams. Of the sixteen votes of Massachusetts, thirteen were given for Pinckney.

President Adams failed of a re-election in 1800-1801, and so he must be set down as a semi-disappointed aspirant; and Mr. Jefferson himself came very near being placed on the roll of such aspirants. He and Col. Burr, who were on the Democratic ticket, received the same number of votes (73), and so no man was chosen to the Presidency, as the Constitution then stood, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives. After balloting for a week, the House elected Mr. Jefferson, and Col. Burr became Vice-President. Had one of the New York electors withheld his vote from Jefferson, Burr would have been chosen to the Presidency by 73 votes to 72. Burr was the first of the disappointed Democratic aspirants to the Presidency; and his ruin—which has been pronounced "the profoundest and most striking, with more of moral circumstance in it than that of almost any other man"—was owing, not to his vices, political or personal, or both, but to the incident that he permitted himself to be run against Jefferson in the House of Representatives. Yet his conduct, though it may not have been honorable toward his own party, was in strict accord with the requirements of the Constitution and the laws. He had as good a right to be a candidate in the House of Representatives as Mr. Jefferson possessed—exactly the same right—and had he been chosen, he would have been entitled to the same treatment as Mr. Jefferson received. But it is not the less true that the Jeffersonian party contemplated his overthrow by a resort to arms had he been chosen, though they spoke of their violent intention as if it had reference to action that the Federalists might have taken had the House failed to elect any one to the Presidency.

The election of 1804 saw three Presidential aspirants, who were to be dead failures, on the two tickets. President Jefferson was renominated for a second term and re-elected. Of the 176 electoral votes, he received all but fourteen, so low had the Federalists fallen. The fourteen votes were given for Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, elder brother of Thomas Pinckney, and a very distinguished actor in the revolutionary contest. He had been on the ticket with President John Adams in 1800, the anti-Adams Federalists hoping to make him President, and making no disguise as to their views; but he ran one vote behind Mr. Adams, which was given for John Jay, by a Rhode Island elector. Thus he became the Federalist candidate in 1804, but he took nothing by his nomination. Rufus King was on the ticket with him, as the candidate for the Vice Presidency, and obtained the same support, or fourteen votes, which were given by Connecticut and Delaware and by two Maryland electors. The Democrats had removed Col. Burr from their ticket, and their new nominee for the second office was George Clinton, of New York, long Governor of that State, and the most influential man in it. He received the same number of votes that were given for Mr. Jefferson.

In 1808 there were a number of aspirants for the Presidency. Mr. Jefferson, who had resolved to retire, wished to be succeeded by his Secretary of State, Mr. Madison; but James Monroes thought he had "claims" on the Democratic party, and he and his friends were very restive. George Clinton wished to proceed, as Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson had proceeded, from the Vice Presidency to the Presidency; and New York supported his claims. But everything had to yield to the iron will of Jefferson; and Clinton ran again for the second place under Madison. The Federalists put up their ticket of 1804, Pinckney and King, and more than trebled the vote they had secured for it in the earlier year. Pinckney and King received 47 votes; and Mr. Madison had 122 votes, and George Clinton 113. Quite a number of Democratic votes for the Vice Presidency were diverted from Clinton, nine being given for John Langdon, of New Hampshire, three for Mr. Madison, and three for Mr. Monroe. Six of the New York electors would not vote for Mr. Madison for the first place, and gave their Presidential votes for George Clinton. These were the first signs afforded that the triumphant party was suffering from internal dissensions.

Four years later these dissensions had much increased, and a great effort was made to turn out the Virginian dynasty, but with no other result than to place another disappointed Presidential aspirant in the list to which such men belong. Had George Clinton lived, something effective might have been done; but he died early in 1812, a disappointed man. His nephew, De Witt Clinton, was nominated by the bolting Democrats; and the Federalists held a convention in New York and resolved to support him.

After a warm conflict Mr. Madison was re-elected, he receiving 128 votes; but the 89 votes that were given for De Witt Clinton showed how strong the opposition had become, their vote having gone up, *per saltum*, from 47 to 89, almost doubling in four years. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, was chosen Vice-President, his vote being 121; and Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, an old Federalist, had 86.

But before another election could take place, everything had changed. The second war with England was declared in June, 1812; and most of the Northern Federalists had so borne themselves concerning it as to create the impression that they were anxious for the success of the enemy. The masses are always patriotic, and they "frowned upon" the Federalists, who never afterward made any figure as a national party; so that when the Presidential contest of 1816 began, the Democratic party alone had much to do with it. In making their

arrangements there was another disappointed aspirant placed conspicuously before the country, and another Southern man; and the Federalist candidate made a third, and a fourth had been created a few years earlier. Early in 1813 John Armstrong, of New York, had been made Secretary of War. He had been a good soldier in the Revolution, and his reputation as a writer and author has remained high, notwithstanding his final failure in politics. He wrote the Newburgh Letters, which made him a sort of American Junius. He served in the National Senate, and he was Minister to France in Napoleon I.'s time. Made a Brigadier General in 1812, he went soon after into the Cabinet. He hoped to be Madison's successor in 1817, but the capture of Washington ruined him, though he was not responsible for that disgraceful event. It was believed that the President wanted to get him out of the way, for the purpose of being succeeded by Mr. Monroe, with whom he had "made up," and who had been appointed Secretary of State, and who acted as Secretary of War after Gen. Armstrong's retirement.

The New Yorkers then sought the nomination of Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins for the Presidency, he having been very useful in supporting the war when at the head of their State; but he had to give way to Mr. Monroe. Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, also had to yield to the Virginian. Mr. Monroe had 183 votes, and the same number was given for Gov. Tompkins, who was chosen Vice-President. Rufus King, of New York, the Federalist candidate, received only thirty-four votes for the Presidency, and the same number of votes for the Vice Presidency was distributed among four Federalists.

There was no contest in 1820, Monroe and Tompkins being re-elected with no opposition worth mentioning. Consequently there were no disappointed aspirants created at that time; but at the election of 1824 they cropped out strongly. There were six aspirants to the Presidency as Monroe's administration drew to a close; Mr. J. Q. Adams, Gen. Jackson, Mr. Crawford (who had waived his "claims" in 1816), De Witt Clinton, Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Crawford was the "cancus candidate;" Mr. Calhoun postponed his purpose, and became a successful candidate for the Vice Presidency; and De Witt Clinton did not persevere. The contest lay between Crawford and the other three aspirants. There was no choice made by the electors, and Mr. Adams was chosen by the House of Representatives.

In 1828 President Adams was beaten by Gen. Jackson, and thus he, like his father, was disappointed one-half, as he failed only of a re-election. The contest was confined to those two great men, no new aspirants appearing in the field; but in 1832 there were four candidates, two of whom were new men in the Presidential business. President Jackson was re-elected, and Mr. Clay, who had been badly beaten in 1824, was beaten in the same manner in 1832. Mr. Wm. Wirt, who had been United States Attorney General from 1817 to 1829, was the anti-Masonic candidate, and received the electoral vote (7) of Vermont; and to John Floyd, of Virginia, were given the 11 votes of South Carolina.

There were five candidates at the election of 1836, and Daniel Webster, perhaps the greatest of all the disappointed aspirants, obtained the 14 votes of Massachusetts; 26 were cast for Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, an old Jackson man; and 73 for Gen. Harrison. Mr. Van Buren was chosen President, the number of his votes being 170. South Carolina gave her 11 votes to Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina.

The great battle of 1840 was a square, stand-up fight between the Democrats and the united opposition, and the former were beaten, President Van Buren receiving only 60 votes, and Gen. Harrison 234. With, perhaps, the exception of the campaign of 1872, there is nothing like it in our history. There were no new aspirants in it, but Mr. Van Buren was served like the Adamases, he failing of a re-election. The Whigs lost, or rather they failed to reap, the proper fruits of their victory, because they had made an injudicious nomination for the second office, so that President Harrison's early death was ruinous to them in a short time.

But they rallied bravely, and came very near to success in 1844, when Mr. Clay was their candidate. A new aspirant was brought forward on the Democratic side, Gen. Cass, whose appearance was fatal to Mr. Van Buren's hopes; but the General himself was set aside, and Mr. Polk was nominated and elected. The Liberty party then came forward and supported Mr. James G. Birney, and the Whigs attributed their defeat to that movement, as, they asserted, it took from them more votes in New York alone than would have sufficed to bring about the election of Mr. Clay.

In 1848 there was a great change. The Democrats nominated Gen. Cass, and the Whigs Gen. Taylor—which led to bolting on both sides, and the bolting Barnburners of New York (Van Buren men) united with the bolting Free Soilers in support of a ticket bearing the names of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. O. F. Adams. The result was the defeat of Gen. Cass, who never again was nominated. There had been some talk of nominating either Judge Woodbury or Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, and it was said that both those gentlemen aspired to the Presidential nomination. Gen. Butler was the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Another change came in 1852. Mr. Douglas had then become an aspirant, but the Democrats nominated Gen. Pierce, and he was chosen. Gen. Scott, who had long been a Presidency-seeker, was the Whig candidate, and he was utterly beaten; and perhaps his defeat was as great as that of Mr. Van Buren in 1840, save that the popular

majority was not so largely adverse to him as it had been to Mr. Van Buren—nor did it begin to approach the enormous popular majority that was given against Mr. Greeley at the last election. Mr. Fillmore, who was serving the balance of the term of President Taylor (who had died in office), had sought the Whig nomination, and so had Mr. Webster, who was a kind of a candidate, but who died a few days before the election was held.

The election of 1856, the first in which the Republican party figured, was fought between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont, while Mr. Fillmore ran as the Know-Nothing candidate. Col. Fremont was a new aspirant, but Mr. Buchanan long had sought a nomination, and Mr. Fillmore was an old seeker. Mr. Seward had sought the Republican nomination, and was offended because he had failed to get it; and so, it was reported, was the case with Judge McLean, who had been after a nomination for years. Mr. Douglas, who had been in the field for some time, desired the Democratic nomination.

The campaign of 1860, which was the overture to the civil war, had an abundance of Presidential candidates—Abraham Lincoln, John C. Breckinridge, John Bell and Stephen A. Douglas. That of 1864 was not so crowded, and Mr. Lincoln was re-elected. Chief Justice Chase desired to have the Republican nomination, but he failed to get it, as Mr. Seward had failed in 1860. General Fremont continued his aspirations, and was nominated for the Presidency by a few men, who called themselves Radicals; but he soon left the field. General McClellan was supported by the Democrats, but he succeeded only in being placed high among the disappointed seekers of the Presidency.

In 1868 the number of the disappointed was large. Chief Justice Chase sought the Democratic nomination, and so did President Johnson—both in vain. Mr. Pendleton also failed to get it. Horatio Seymour got it and was defeated. The Republicans were united in support of Gen. Grant. Mr. Greeley—a good man and deserving a better fate—was the "great disappointed" of 1872, because he fell into the error of accepting an anti-Republican nomination, and because he virtually assented to be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. He had been a seeker of the Presidency for some years. He must be set down as having attained to the disagreeable eminence of being the worst beaten Presidential candidate mentioned in our history, because of the many and various bitter incidents that marked and characterized his defeat and fall.

To sum up: There are several classes of disappointed Presidential aspirants, which can be set forth in order:

1. The men who were regularly nominated for the Presidency, and beaten, never reaching the office. They are: Charles C. Pinckney, De Witt Clinton, Rufus King, William H. Crawford, Henry Clay, William Wirt, Hugh L. White, Daniel Webster, James G. Birney, Lewis Cass, Winfield Scott, John P. Hale, John C. Fremont, Stephen A. Douglas, John Bell, John C. Breckinridge, George B. McClellan, Horatio Seymour, and Horace Greeley. Mr. Birney and Mr. Hale received no electoral vote.
2. The men who, being regularly nominated, sought to be re-elected to a second term, they being in office, and failed. They are: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Martin Van Buren.
3. The men who, being in office, to which they had been regularly chosen, sought nominations for second terms, and failed to get them. They are: James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce, and James Buchanan.
4. The men who had succeeded to the Presidency because of the deaths of Presidents, they having been chosen to the Vice Presidency, and who sought nominations, with the view of being regularly elected. They are: John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, and Andrew Johnson.
5. The men who received electoral votes for the office, but who had not been formally nominated for the Presidency. They are, Thomas Pinckney, George Clinton, John Floyd, and Willie P. Mangum.
6. The men who were mentioned in connection with the regular Presidential nomination, but never received it. They are—at least in part—John Jay, Daniel D. Tompkins, John C. Calhoun, John Armstrong, William Pinckney, William Lowndes, William Smith of South Carolina, John McLean, Richard Rush, Louis McLane, Levi Woodbury, John M. Clayton, Richard M. Johnson, Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, Reverdy Johnson, Chester Ashley of Arkansas, Salmon P. Chase, Roger B. Taney, Thomas H. Benton, William O. Butler, William L. Marcy, Thomas Corwin, John J. Crittenden, Jefferson Davis, Thomas H. Seymour, James Guthrie, William R. King, Cassius M. Clay, William H. Seward, John A. Dix, Henry Wilson, R. M. T. Hunter, George M. Dallas, Albert H. Tracy of New York, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Gen. Hancock, George H. Pendleton, Associate Justice Davis, Charles F. Adams, Edward Bates, Green Clay Smith, Gen. Sherman, and Wendell Phillips. With two or three exceptions, the persons here named were "talked of" in connection with the Presidential nomination before the open beginning of the present contest. We do not make a list of the present aspirants, the names of whom are printed every week in most of the newspapers, or occur daily in common conversation.
7. It only remains to mention that Aaron Burr forms a class apart from other disappointed aspirants, as he was voted for in the House of Representatives for the Presidency, for which office he had not been nominated.—*Boston Journal.*

The Washington Monument.
To the People of the United States:
The approach of the one-hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth vividly brings before the mind of all true lovers of the country the memory of him who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."
The monument to commemorate a people's gratitude to George Washington has remained in an unfinished condition for more than twenty years, under the shadow of the National Capitol; it is now 174 feet, and when completed will be 485 feet high—a plain and simple obelisk, surrounded at the base with a stone terrace twenty-five feet high and 200 feet in diameter. The cost to finish it is estimated at \$500,000.

In the name of gratitude, patriotism, and national pride the Monument Society renews its earnest appeal for aid to discharge a duty our country owes to the brightest name in human history.
What more fitting time for the people throughout the length and breadth of our land to make their grateful offerings to this noble work, to show their reverence for the name of the "Father of his Country," than this Centennial jubilee of universal rejoicing for the possession of our glorious free institutions and amazing progress in all that makes and constitutes an enlightened, powerful, and great nation?

We appeal to the ministers of the gospel and Superintendents of Sabbath-schools to take up a collection on Sunday, the 2d day of July next, or any convenient day before or thereafter; above all, we appeal to the sovereign people, the impregnable bulwark of the nation's safety, for the means of completing the monument.

We respectfully request that all contributions may be sent direct to J. B. Smith, Treasurer of the Washington National Monument Society, at Washington, D. C.

We ask the liberal and patriotic press of the country to keep this appeal before the public up to the Fourth of July ensuing.

By order of the Society.
JOHN B. BLAKE, Secretary,
WASHINGTON CITY, June, 1876.

From Humility to Excellence.

A few weeks ago an English gentleman gave an address in Philadelphia, in which he alluded to the effect of the Exhibition of 1851 upon the British people. Up to that date, he said, the people had been vain of themselves, and vain of their achievements. Brought face to face with other nations, and becoming for the first time aware that in many departments of art they had everything to learn from those whom they had previously despised, they were left by that Exhibition utterly humbled. They had nothing to say for themselves, except to confess that they had been self-flattering fools, and nothing to do but to put themselves resolutely to the task of overtaking the world around them. The result of a quarter of a century of work has been wonderful. During these twenty-five years the art of England has been transformed. The South Kensington Museum is a child of that early Exhibition, and is probably the finest museum in the world. There are five hundred schools of art in Great Britain, nearly all of which had their roots in that national humiliation.

This frankly-speaking gentleman did not leave his lesson to be inferred, but told his audience that he thought it likely that when the Centennial Exhibition should be closed, the American nation would find itself precisely in the condition of the British nation in 1851.—
Dr. J. G. Holland; Scribner for July.

Owned up Beat.

Says the Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate: "It was many years ago, in 1843. There were not many white men around Green Bay at that time. Five was a crowd, and a dozen a convention. There were several at Kaukauna (now called Kaukauna) one day in that year. A blue-bird was observed in the distance to fly and alight. Col. Tuljar, of Green Bay, expressed the opinion that he could shoot it. The idea seemed ridiculous, but the Colonel picked up a Kentucky rifle about six feet long and blazed away, and the bird fell. An investigation proved that the bird was shot in the head, and that the distance was about a mile and a quarter. The Colonel was no shot, but this triumph was a mere accident.

George W. Lawe kept a house at that point, and it was here where the feat had been performed. An Indian stood there, clad solely in a breech clout, and when the result was made known the Indian privately inquired of the Colonel how he aimed. He answered:

"Right between the eyes."
The Indian stepped up, took off his sole article of dress, and laid it on the counter, exclaiming:

"Treat um white man; whisky."

A Nautical Incident.

They were returning from a moonlight excursion to Rockaway. The sea was quite rough, and the little steamer rose and fell, with every pulsation of the great deep, like the bustle of a stormy woman. After studying the sky and ocean for about one hour in silence, he turned to her and said:

"Dear Georgiana, you will be mine? You will give me your hand and heart?"
"Oh, Alfred," she answered, turning deadly pale, "I'd rather give you my stomach."—*Brooklyn Argus.*

MEN, women and children, at this season should take Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Co. dial and Blood Purifier. It will give you strength and health, vitalize and purify your blood. Dr. J. H. McLean's office, 314 Chestnut street, St. Louis.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents for postage) a sample of "Dobbin's Electric Soap" to try. Send at once.

Symptoms of Catarrh.
Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharge falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, acid, thick and tenacious mucus, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness, dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in ears, deafness, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, scabs from ulcers, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impaired smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, tickling cough, etc. Only a few of the above symptoms are likely to be present in any case at one time.

When applied with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as constitutional treatment, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy produces perfect cures of the worst cases of Catarrh and Ozena of many years standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe, and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted.

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CHAPPED hands, face, pimples, ringworm, salt rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and rough skin made soft and smooth, by using Juniper Tar Soap. Be careful to get only that made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, as there are many imitations made with common tar, all of which are worthless.

TOOTHACHE proceeds from ague in the face, operating upon the exposed nerve of a decayed tooth. Rub the gum thoroughly with the finger, wet with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, heat the face well, and lap a flannel wet with the liniment on the face, also, put a little of the liniment into the cavity of the tooth on cotton.

The system frequently gets out of order and should be at once regulated, else other troubles will ensue; when physic is needed take Parsons' Purgative Pills; they are a safe, wholesome, and natural medicine.

INVINCIBLE THRESHING MACHINES with mounted horsepowers or portable engines. Send for catalogue and price list. Kingland, Ferguson & Co., manuf'rs. Office 823 N. Second st., St. Louis.

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VEGETINE is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system.

Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills.—These medicines have undoubtedly performed more cures of Consumption than any other remedy known to the American public. They are compounded of vegetable ingredients, and contain nothing which can be injurious to the human constitution. Other remedies advertised as cures for Consumption probably contain opium, which is a somewhat dangerous drug in all cases, and if taken freely by consumptive patients, it must do great injury; for its tendency is to confine the morbid matter in the system, which, of course, must make a cure impossible. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is warranted not to contain a particle of opium; it is composed of powerful but harmless herbs, which act on the lungs, liver, stomach and blood, and thus correct all morbid secretions, and expel all the diseased matter from the body. These are the only means by which Consumption can be cured, and as Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the only medicines which operate in this way, it is obvious they are the only genuine cure for Pulmonary Consumption. Each bottle of this invaluable medicine is accompanied by full directions. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

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There are probably a majority of the human race suffering from kidney complaint. They show themselves in almost protean shapes but always to the injury of the patient. They cause indescribable agony. The experience of thirty years shows that the best remedy for this class of diseases is Tarrant's Saltzger Apertient. Its properties are diuretic, which are specially adapted for such cases. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy; increase and hardness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relief for food no more sour gratulations or waterish, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awakes fresh and vigorous.

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4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and functional harmony restored to the several organs.

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6. Those suffering from weak or overworked lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, all cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night sweats and pains and feeling of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, some of suffocation; hard breathing and passages of mucus on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the Sarsaparillian is taken, new signs of returning health will appear; the blood improves in strength and purity, diseases, will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away and the unobscured made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever, scrophulous sores, chronic skin diseases gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quinine, Corrosive Sublimates, (the principal constituent in the advertised Sarsaparillian), associated in some cases with Hydrate of Potassa, have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparillian will remove all these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

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The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death—as in Consumption of the Lungs and Tubercular Phthisis, Scrophulous, Syphilitic, Pleurisy, Watery, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Lungs, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have to be used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving stone in the bladder, and all cases of inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, in Chronic cases of Leucorrhoea and Uterine diseases.

In tumors, nodes, hard lumps and syphilitic ulcers; dropsy and venereal sore throat, ulcers, and in tubercles of the lungs; in gonorrhea, the Sarsaparillian is in mercurial deposits it is in these terrible forms of disease, where the human body has become a complete wreck, and where every hour of existence is torture, obtain this great remedy, and the Sarsaparillian, the admiration and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear out of the window, and where every hour of existence is torture, obtain this great remedy, and the Sarsaparillian, the admiration and admiration of the sick. It is in such cases, where all the pleasures of existence appear out of the window, and where every hour of existence is torture, obtain this great remedy, and the Sarsaparillian, the admiration and admiration of the sick.

In the ordinary skin diseases that every one is more or less troubled with, a few doses will in most cases, and a few bottles in the more aggravated forms, work a permanent cure.

Those afflicted with chronic diseases should purchase a package containing one dozen bottles, or \$10 per bottle, or \$5 per half dozen bottles, or \$1 per bottle. Sold by druggists.

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LIVER, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, Hysterical, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh of the Uterus, Headache, Toothache, Mumps, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops is half a tumbler of water will, in a few moments, cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SORE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS. The Bowels should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water.

IT IS BETTER THAN FRENCH BRANDY OR BITTERS AS A STIMULANT.

Price 50 Cents. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, colic, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluctuating at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Stomachic and Difficult Breathing, Fluctuating at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dizziness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Cold Pain in the Head, Burning or Pricking in the Yellowness of the Skin and Eruptions in the Side, Chests, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 Cents per Box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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The First National Conventions for Nominating the President.

[Harper's Magazine for July.]

It was in the year 1831 that the first national conventions to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President met. The example was set, curiously enough, not by either of the regular political parties, but by the faction which came into existence solely to oppose the secret order of Masonry. It is worth while to notice that it was this movement which gave an opening to the public careers of two men who afterward rose, one to the Presidency, the other to the Senate and the Secretaryship of State. These were William H. Seward and Millard Fillmore. The Anti-Masonic party grew out of the excitement produced by the mysterious disappearance of William Morgan, a member of the order who was supposed to have divulged its secrets. In September, 1831, a national convention of this party assembled at Baltimore. John M'Lean, of Ohio, since Judge of the United States Supreme Court, was adopted as their candidate for the Presidency, but he promptly declined. The convention then tendered the nomination to the famous Maryland lawyer, Wm. Wirt, formerly Attorney-General, who accepted it; and Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, was added to the ticket as candidate for Vice President.

The caucus system was now evidently extinct; no party would have dared attempt its revival. The system of national conventions, exemplified by the Anti-masons, was seen to be the only feasible substitute. As the supporters of Jackson now called themselves "Democrats," so his opponents adopted the designation of "National Republicans." The latter party was first in the field to call a national convention, and this convention met at Baltimore in December, 1831. Its session was only brief, for public opinion had already marked out Henry Clay as its candidate. Clay was nominated on the first ballot, and John Sergeant was given the second place on the ticket. Thus the opposition to Jackson, which was strenuous and hot, was yet divided at the start of the race between Clay and Wirt.

The Legislature of New Hampshire issued the first call at this time for a Democratic National Convention—the first of that long series of powerful and exciting conclaves which have so often designated our rulers since. This body met in May, 1833. The Democracy rallied in large numbers at Baltimore, which may be called the City of Conventions, as well as of Monuments, so often has it been chosen for their meeting place. General Lucas, of Ohio, was chosen president. One of the first motions passed by this convention was to adopt the famous two-thirds rule, which more than once afterward did deadly work with the aspirations of statesmen. The form of this rule as adopted at Baltimore was as follows:

"Resolved, That each state be entitled, in the nomination to be made of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, to a number of votes equal to the number that they will be entitled to in the Electoral Colleges under the new apportionment in voting for President and Vice-President; and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice."

There was no doubt at all of the renomination of President Jackson; and the wording of the first part of this resolution is explained by the fact that the contest was upon the nominee for Vice-President. John C. Calhoun had occupied this office, but had separated from the Jackson party, and had become the apostle of nullification. On the other hand, Martin Van Buren, one of the shrewdest of politicians, and the President's most familiar friend, had been rejected for Minister to England by the Whig Senate. General Jackson was understood to be very desirous that Van Buren should have the second place on the ticket; and as the convention was composed largely of Jackson's adherents, Van Buren was nominated on the first ballot, receiving two hundred and three votes, to forty-nine for Philip Barbour of Virginia, and twenty-six for Colonel Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky.

The result of the campaign thus inaugurated by the first national conventions in our history was terribly disastrous to Mr. Clay, and was the second of a long series of his defeats in attempting to reach the Presidency. General Jackson was re-elected by 219 electoral votes; Mr. Clay had but 49; Wirt carried Vermont's 7 votes; Pennsylvania cast its vote for William Wilkins; and South Carolina voted for John Floyd, of Virginia. Martin Van Buren was abundantly consoled for the rejection by the Senate of his nomination as envoy to London, for he became Vice-President, and was already designated as the favorite of General Jackson for the succession to the executive chair.

Printer Clapp has only stolen three and a half millions in seven years. He's a "type of Republicanism."—*Boston Post*. Your remarks give us a bad "impression." Next—*Detroit Free Press*. The first statement is full of "errors." We want a better "proof."—*Norristown Herald*. Can't get it; too much "lye" in the letter, perhaps.—*The Sentry*. Then employ another printer, and let us look at his proof.

ST. PAUL

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CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE LINE Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS are run on all through trains of this road. This is the only line running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

In the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

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For Milwaukee. Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points on Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad and for points in Minnesota. One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton and points on Sioux City & St. Paul Railroad. Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva. Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Office, 62 Clark Street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to W. H. STENNETT, MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Pass. Ag't, Chicago. Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

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FOR Farm Implements.

Heald & Fairbanks

Have opened a Salesroom on Eighth street in the store formerly occupied by Slooter & Higgins, opposite the City Hotel, where the Farmers of this section of the country are respectfully invited to examine all the improved machinery lately introduced in Agriculture.

Russell's combined Reaper and Mower. Adams & French Harvester. Empire State Mower. Triumph Reaper. Gale's Horse Rakes. The Dodge Plow, of Kalamazoo. Buckeye Grain Drills. Cultivators, Et., Etc.

Orders for repairs and parts of machines taken and promptly filled.
HOLLAND, April 20 1876. 10-3m

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of payment of a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. Made and executed by Henry Samett and Emma Samett his wife of the city of Holland, in the County of Ottawa, and State of Michigan, parties of the first part, and Charles Storring and Melvin A. Storring, of the same place, parties of the second part, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in and for the County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, on the twenty-eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at eight o'clock a. m. of said day, in Liber '2' of Mortgages on page four hundred and eleven. And whereas there is claimed to be due and unpaid at this date on said Mortgage the sum of one hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents (\$152.38) for principal, and interest, and no suit or proceedings either in law, or equity, having been commenced to recover the same, or any part thereof: Now therefore notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the County Court House, in the city of Grand Haven in said County of Ottawa and State of Michigan, that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, there will be sold at public auction or vendue to the highest bidder the premises described in said Mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due and payable on said Mortgage, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and all the legal costs and charges of such foreclosure and sale, and also an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said Mortgage, in case proceedings should be taken to foreclose the same. The following is the description of the lands and premises as appears in said Mortgage, to-wit: All that certain parcel of land, which is situated in the City of Holland, Ottawa County, State of Michigan and is further described as the east half of lot number four (4) in block numbered twenty-nine (29) in said city according to the map thereof, of record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Ottawa County, as of the Village of Holland.

DATED: Holland May 19th, A. D. 1876.
CHARLES STORRING and MELVIN A. STORRING Mortgagees.
HOWARD & McBRIDE, Att'ys for Mortgagees.

A BIG thing the "Bee Hive" cigar at SCHOUTEN & MEENGS.

BOOKBINDING!

The undersigned wishes to inform his old friends and residents of Holland and vicinity that being at present located at Muskegon, he has made arrangements with Mr. W. Vorst, at Holland, at whose store, on River street, all job work for binding can be left. I have purchased a new and complete line of tools and stock and will furnish first-class work.

A. CLOETINGH.
MUSKEGON, Sept. 3 1875.

J. FLIEMAN,

MANUFACTURER OF
Top or Open Buggies,
Light & Heavy Wagons.
SLEIGHS TRUCKS etc.,

Also sole Agent for the
Studebaker Bro's M'g Co.,
SOUTH BEND, IND.

This wagon is the best wagon in use in this State, and the only slope-spoked wagon manufactured. It is a better wagon than the Jackson Wagon, and I will sell them just as cheap, and give a written warranty for one year. Wagons of my own manufacture I will sell for

SIXTY DOLLARS CASH

All Work Warranted.
General Blacksmithing done with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing a Speciality.
J. FLIEMAN.
HOLLAND, September 1, 1875.

FOR a good smoke go to SCHOUTEN & MEENGS.

BAKKER & VAN RAALE,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES,

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A Very large stock on hand.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALERS,

[Harrington's Block, Eighth Street.]

JUST RECEIVED

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DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

CROCKERY,

GLASS-WARE,

HATS AND CAPS,

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We carry the heaviest stock of goods in the City: Buy in large quantities, and sell cheap for cash or Ready Pay. Staple goods in enormous quantities, such as

Flannels,

Sheetings,

Blankets,

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Yarns and

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Also Live Geese Feathers.

150 BARRELS OF SALT.

We deal also extensively in Flour and Country Produce.
P. & A. STEKETEE.
HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 28, 1875.

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I will sell cheaper than any one in this City.

JACOB KUIITE.
Holland, Feb. 14, 1874. 46-2+

FOR SALE.

A 3 Acre Fruit Farm containing some 300 bearing grape vines, 100 Currant bushes; strawberries, Pears, Apple, Quince, Chestnut, Mulberry, Apricot, Cherry and Peach trees in bearing. No money required down inquire of J. VAN LANDEGEND, HOLLAND, April 19

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Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

CHROMOS & FRAMES,

Stereoscopes & Views,

Albums, Graphoscopes and Suitable Views,

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We are the Headquarters for every thing in the way of

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SCHOOL LANTERN, FAMILY LANTERN,

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Each style being the best of its class in the market.

Catalogues of Lantern and Slides with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Cut out this advertisement for reference.

PHENIX

Planing Mill.

In re-building our new shop we have pur-

chased entire new Machinery,

Of the Most Approved Patterns;

And we are confident we can satisfy all who want

Planing, Matching,

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WE HAVE A STEAM

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WE SHALL MAKE A

SPECIALITY.

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

Or anything in our line, manufactured on short notice.

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46-3 -

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of

Dr. Calverwell's Celebrated Essay on

the Medicines (without medicine)

of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weak-

ness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency,

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The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay

clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' suc-

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ANTI-BILIOUS AND EXPECTORANT PILL.

Have a specific influence upon the Liver and

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Favorably known by operating mildly.

They prevent all irregularities originating from

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HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 25, 1875. 2-1f

1876. 1876.

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I am again prepared to run excursions from here to

the mouth of

Black Lake,

This summer I will take small parties down in the

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LARS. Larger parties, FIVE DOLLARS.

Having fitted out a large barge, which

will carry from 300 to 400 persons,

I will take

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of two Writs of Execution, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Ottawa, one tested on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1874, and the other on the fifth day of May, A. D. 1874, against the Goods and Chatties, and for want thereof, then against the Lands and Tenements of John Cochrane, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied on all the right, Title, and Interest of the aforesaid John Cochrane, of, in and to the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being situated in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, "to-wit:" The North-west quarter of the North-east quarter of section twenty-one (21) and the North half of the North-west fractional quarter of section twenty-one (21) all in town five (5) North range sixteen (16) west. The first piece or parcel containing forty acres of land and the second piece containing thirty-one acres of land, be the same more or less, and shall offer the same for sale, or such portion of said property as may be necessary to satisfy said execution, with costs and collection fees, at public vendue, to the highest bidder therefor, at three of the clock, IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1876, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Haven, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated: GRAND HAVEN, June 20th, A. D. 1876.

ARIE WOLTMAN,

Sheriff of Ottawa County, Mich.

HOWARD & McBRIDE, Attorneys, Holland, Mich.



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Will knit 20,000 Stitches in a Minute!

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Now attracting universal attention by its aston-

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With almost Magical speed,

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No. 1 Family Machine, 1 cylinder, 72 needles, \$30.

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